THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1805.

Bank | 3perCt. | 3perCent. | 3perCt. | 3perCt. | Long | Short | India | India | Exchq. Bonds | Old | New | Om- | Irish | Imp. | Eng. Lot. | English

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1805. By W. GARY, Strand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
Apr.	°	°	°		
26	42	52	40	29,51	cloudy
27	40	50	45	,67	cloudy
28	35	43	40	,76	cloudy
29	34	40	35	,80	rain and snow
30	38	48	40	,64	fair
May 1	41	50	42	,58	fair
2	40	48	41	,50	fair
3	42	56	42	,58	fair
4	43	59	46	,78	fair
5	47	56	44	,87	fair
6	47	61	50	,97	fair
7	52	59	49	,87	showery
8	50	45	39	,48	rain
9	40	49	45	,70	fair
10	49	58	49	,52	showery
11	49	56	44	,29	stormy

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
May	°	°	°		
12	45	55	44	29,53	showers
13	49	59	46	30,04	fair
14	47	56	42	,10	fair
15	46	53	46	29,79	cloudy
16	49	64	52	,75	fair
17	52	59	51	,89	cloudy
18	52	58	54	,98	cloudy
19	55	61	53	,92	cloudy
20	54	61	51	30,01	cloudy
21	50	60	55	,04	fair
22	56	63	46	29,79	fair
23	46	51	40	,80	fair
24	44	57	51	,95	fair
25	51	63	50	,96	fair
26	49	60	48	,95	fair
27	52	64	—	30,00	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 18, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex.	87	2	50	2	39	4	29	11	42	4
Surrey	102	4	46	0	41	8	30	8	44	0
Hertford	80	9	40	0	45	0	26	9	41	6
Bedford	84	9	68	9	42	3	26	6	42	0
Huntingd.	86	10	00	0	41	8	24	10	37	11
Northam.	89	4	66	6	46	9	24	6	45	0
Rutland	87	6	00	0	49	0	23	0	46	0
Leiceſter	85	2	00	0	48	1	24	6	44	3
Nottingh.	87	0	67	0	47	4	26	0	44	2
Derby	87	4	00	0	57	0	30	8	49	4
Stafford	80	4	00	0	42	9	29	4	50	6
Salop	88	5	64	0	50	5	27	0	00	0
Hereford	94	6	51	2	43	10	27	10	48	0
Worceſter	89	9	00	0	46	3	28	4	51	9
Warwick	98	6	00	0	50	6	28	8	52	7
Wilts	81	4	00	0	41	0	30	1	53	8
Berks	87	4	00	0	42	3	27	11	48	11
Oxford	86	0	00	0	41	9	27	0	45	11
Bucks	79	1	00	0	44	11	29	0	43	5
Brecon	84	10	51	2	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	84	10	00	0	43	2	23	7	00	0
Radnor	85	8	00	0	47	2	24	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

87	8	57	7	44	6	26	7	15	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	2	33	2	36	7	23	0	33	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	84	4	52	0	37	8	30	6	38	9
Kent	96	8	00	0	41	4	31	8	42	8
Suſſex	96	6	00	0	47	0	34	2	00	0
Suffolk	84	11	48	0	36	4	30	9	36	10
Cambrid.	79	4	52	0	38	2	21	9	36	10
Norfolk	83	10	00	0	31	2	24	8	38	0
Lincoln	84	11	66	9	41	8	22	5	43	4
York	79	1	74	8	39	10	23	11	41	2
Durham	82	11	00	0	00	0	25	9	00	0
Northum.	78	1	60	0	38	8	22	7	42	0
Cumberl.	90	7	57	6	44	0	27	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	0	63	0	30	2	27	6	00	0
Lancaſter	88	3	00	0	41	4	28	8	49	4
Cheſter	81	5	00	0	50	6	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	51	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	92	9	00	0	49	11	25	11	00	0
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	48	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	44	0	21	9	00	0
Merioneth.	00	2	00	0	49	4	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	80	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	79	4	00	0	49	0	20	0	00	0
Carmarth.	93	10	00	0	54	4	21	5	00	0
Glamorg.	91	6	00	0	56	0	28	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	86	1	00	0	46	9	26	6	45	10
Somerſet	92	0	00	0	46	6	27	3	48	0
Monmo.	96	4	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	98	11	00	0	45	9	28	8	00	0
Cornwall	96	0	00	0	46	2	25	5	00	0
Dorſet	88	1	00	0	40	10	35	2	52	0
Hants	91	2	00	0	38	11	32	4	52	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	92	6	53	0	37	11	28	10	41	5
2	93	1	50	0	37	1	28	9	36	10
3	85	10	57	7	31	2	24	8	38	0
4	82	1	66	9	40	3	22	11	11	10
5	80	6	00	0	38	1	23	5	12	0
6	83	8	69	4	43	0	27	8	05	11

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
7	86	7	57	7	45	11	29	8	49	4
8	89	2	57	7	47	9	23	10	45	1
9	84	9	57	7	50	4	22	2	45	1
10	90	8	57	7	46	8	27	1	46	11
11	97	7	57	7	46	1	26	6	45	1
12	89	11	57	7	49	10	32	6	52	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1805.

LETTER XVIII. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook Court, May 21.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſubſequent continuation of the Hiſtory of Priſons in Yorkſhire, preſents the ſame defects ſo repeatedly noticed, of no Chaplain, no divine ſervice, and no religious attention.

It has often been noticed by Hiſtorians, that in the ages of religious ſuperſtition, and it is the ſame to this moment, where the central power of Religion might be expected to have radiated piety and zeal into diſtant departments, the morals of the people have been moſt neglected, and their actions moſt abandoned; as Papal Rome has verified. It is a painful reflection to have occaſion to introduce here, that in the extenſive county of York, my friend notices only three priſons which have chaplains, or receive any religious attention. If thoſe who poſſeſs the management of them are ſo inattentive to the morals of the priſoners, it would not ill become the dignitaries of the Church to exert their influence with magiſtrates and others who ſhould ſuperintend them; and urge them to engage paſtoral care where requiſite; and where is morality ſo prevalent as not to require the exerciſe of religious duties? There are many curates in this kingdom whoſe gratuities are not equal to thoſe of a menial ſervant, who might be employed in the pious performance of theſe duties, and in conveying moral inſtruction to ignorant and unenlightened minds; and thus, in their humble ſphere, emulating the good prieſt deſcribed by Chaucer (Canterb. T. The Knighte's Tale.)

"Wide was his pariſh, and houſes fer aſunder, [der,
But he ne left nought for no rain ne thun-
In ſikeneſſe and in miſchief to viſite
The ferreſt in his pariſh mocke and lite
Upon his fete, and in his hand a ſtaf;
This noble enſample to his ſhepe he yaf,
That firſt he wrought and afterward he taught,
Out of the Goſpel he the wordes caught,
And this figure he added yet thereto,
That if gold ruſte, what ſhould iron do;
For if a Preeſt be foule on whom we truſt,
No wonder is a lewed man to ruſt."

Lamentable and frequent indeed as have been the occaſions of noticing the want of religious attention to the priſoner, it cannot eſcape the obſervation of the reader in ſome preceding as well as in the preſent communications reſpecting the gaols of Yorkſhire, that the want of medical aid muſt prove a ſerious evil, while eſſential benefits might reſult from the regular and ſedulous attendance of the Faculty. It is not merely in the cure of an acute diſeaſe that profeſſional ſkill is uſefully exerciſed; the laudable efforts of introducing cleanlineſs, air, clothing, diet, and other objects within the ſphere of their department, might not only enſure health, but likewiſe promote morals. Next to the ſolaces of Religion are thoſe of the medical character; indeed they are in general happily combined in the latter; and the humane treatment of the body may tend to ſoften and improve the mind of the pooreſt object, ſuch a treatment as was exemplified in the conduct of Monſ. Boudon, in France, and I may add, by every reſpectable practitioner in this Empire. "This eminent

nent Surgeon was one day ſent for by the Cardinal Du Bois, Prime Miniſter of France, to perform a very ſerious operation upon him. The Cardinal, on ſeeing him enter the room, ſaid to him, 'You muſt not expect, ſir, to treat me in the ſame rough manner, as you treat your poor miſerable wretches at the hoſpital of the Hotel Dieu.' 'My Lord,' replied Boudon, with great dignity, 'every one of thoſe miſerable wretches, as your Eminence is pleaſed to call them, is a Prime Miniſter in my eyes.'

Under ſuch conduct the cenſure of Palingenius, Author of *Zodiacus Vitæ (anno 1500)*, would then no longer be applicable to that profeſſion which is calculated to give health and happineſs to mankind:

" Nam ſi aliæ peccent artes, tolerabile certè eſt.
Hæc vero, niſi perfecta, eſt plena periculi,
Et ſævit tanquam occulta atque domeſtica peſtis* !"

The letters on priſons communicated to me by my friend Neild, in giving an unadorned narrative of facts, often convey ſketches of diſtreſs, that muſt excite ſympathy with the objects, and animate thoſe feelings of commiſeration which benevolent minds are wont to cheriſh in contemplating human woe, ſharpened by neglect and aggravated by continuance. Of theſe touches of his pen, the poor lunatic at Bodmin, and other inſtances of artleſs narrative, are perpetually brought to my recollection, and induce ſenſations of fellow feeling more impreſſive than would reſult from laboured pages; it is thus that we are touched with the ſhort ſketch of the unfortunate ſhoemaker in Pontefract gaol, to whom we might aptly apply the words of our antient bard:

" His ſlepe, his mete, his drinke, is him byraft.
That lene he wex, and drie as is a ſhaft.
His eyen holwe, and grisly to behold,
His hewe falwe, and pale as aſhen cold;
And ſolitary he was, and ever alone,
And wailing all the night, making his mone."

CHAUCER'S *Canterbury Tales.*

To effect a permanent reform in the ſtate and œconomy of priſons, repeated and perſevering attention is requiſite. Even near the Miniſtergate in York, after the viſit of Dean Markham in company with Neild, the ſubſequent viſit of the latter evinced that the nuiſance, which was the object of their primary attention, was not removed; which proves, with numerous other inſtances, the neceſſity of vigorous and renewed appeals to the magiſtrates and the publick; and that, however laudable and ſucceſsful the labours of Howard might have been, the revival of the ſame ſpirit in a Neild will ever find ample occaſions for the exerciſe of philanthropy in the dungeons of human infelicity.

If laudable efforts may not, indeed, have effected a degree of good, ample as the mind of Benevolence; the ſubſequent extract of a letter from Neild, dated April 14, affords encouragement to perſevering exertion, and cheriſhes hope in the removal or amelioration of miſery.

" It is ſcarcely poſſible to conceive the improvements which have been, and now are, making in ſeveral priſons in the kingdom ſince the firſt appearance of your Letters* reſpecting them. The Bridewell of Maidſtone, which firſt ſuggeſted to me the neceſſity of including ſimilar places in my viſitation, and which is deſcribed in the Gentleman's Magazine of May laſt year, I found ſo different a place in September, that I ſcarcely could believe it to be the ſame. It was perfectly clean, and without a ſingle priſoner in irons. One gaol at Briſtol, as filthy as a pig-ſtye, and where the priſoners

* " If other arts perfection need,
No wondrous evils will ſucceed;
But Phyſic, treated as a trade,
In fraud or ignorance diſplay'd;
A hidden and domeſtic peſt,
Our every comfort can moleſt;
Bereave us of our every joy,
And fortune, health, and life deſtroy."

* My friend did not chuſe to introduce his own name; but the reader doubtleſs will as truly appropriate.

prisoners were obliged to have a cat in each cell, to prevent their feet from being gnawed by vermin, was clean white-washed; made secure against the access of rats; and every improvement adopted in the construction of the prison (originally defective) that it could well admit of."

Such obvious examples of improvement in Prisons and Bridewells must afford pleasure to every reflecting individual, among whom I presume to subscribe the name of

J. C. Lettsom.

P. 999, col. 2, l. 8, *for* "it might have been presumed would have," *read* "might have induced."

Pontefract Gaol. This prison is under the Town-hall. The *passage* to the felons' cells is 88 feet by 12, with a fire-place at one end; it is lighted and ventilated by three very small iron-grated windows, and this is called the *room* for debtors. Felons have two cells, each 12 feet by 9; the windows of which are toward the street and the doors open into the debtors' *room*. They are very offensive from the want of means for decent cleanliness; the roofs of the cells are stone, arched, and lofty. Straw on the floor. Allowance eight pence *per* day.

Debtors are sent here by process issuing out of the Borough Court, for any sum great or small, and are entitled to their expences on the fourth court-day. A Court is held every three weeks. Fees 13s. 4d. Allowance, none whatever. No firing allowed. No water. No court-yard. No chaplain. No surgeon. The gaoler, Francis Fryer, lives at a distance, and keeps a public-house; he is serjeant at mace, and a *Sheriff's*-officer. Salary one guinea *per* year. Prisoners, 16th August 1802; felons, none; debtor, one. He was a shoe-maker, and the debt of his son's contracting, for whom he had been security; his case was much commiserated in the town; he had constant employ, and the Corporation had humanely allowed him to work in one corner of the Town-hall, the stone-passage below being too dark; without this indulgence he must have been in a miserable state, especially if the gaoler had been from home on a *caption*, or other business, and forgot him, as he could neither see nor be seen by any person for relief.

Rothwell Prison, for debtors, belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, in the duchy-court of Lancaster. Gaoler, William Carrett; salary, none. He pays a rent of 18l. *per* year to a Mr. Wilson. Fees on commitment, 9s 4d.; on discharge, 18s. 4d. Garnish 6s. 2d. which is spent in *liquor*. Chaplain, none. Allowance, none whatever. One coun. 30 yards by 14, for both sexes; it has a mud floor, with a pump and sewer in it.

The common side, or poor debtors, have seven rooms, five of which are up-stairs, and two below; to these the gaoler furnishes beds and bedding, for which each pays 10d. ½ *per* week; they have a day-room about 5 yards square. Master's side debtors have a day-room about 6 yards square, and six rooms up-stairs; the beds and bedding furnished by the keeper, each prisoner paying 1s. 2d. *per* week. All are allowed to work, if they can procure it; but only four were employed when I was there. One room up-stairs for women, with two beds in it. At the top of the house is a work-room with spinning-wheels for woollen-cloth. I was pleased with the manner in which the prisoners spoke of the keeper; he was not present. The average number in confinement here is 36. On my visit, August 16, 1802, thirty; December 20, 1802, forty-nine; January 18, 1804, thirty. No firing allowed. They usually at Christmas petition the Society for Relief of Small Debts in London, for coals, which are sold at Rothwell for 15s. a three horse cart-load.

Leeds Town Gaol. Four rooms, 12 feet by 9, and a small one with double iron-bar grated windows fronting the street. Barrack-beds. The constable is the keeper, and lives distant; salary 5l. 5s. Prisoners, August 17, 1802, three.

St. Peter's Gaol, for the liberty of St. Peter, of York, near the Minster-gate, is the property of the Dean. Mr. Howard mentions an old printed list of parishes, towns, and parts of town, which are in the liberty of St. *Peter*; viz. within the city and county, nine places; in the East-Riding, sixty-two; West-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one; and there is one place in each of the following counties: Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, and Hampshire;

ſhire; in Nottinghamſhire, ſeven places*.

Gaoler, John Burnley (*who is alſo a Sheriff's-officer*); ſalary 21*l.* and 2*l.* 8*s.* *per annum* to furniſh ſtraw. Felons are exempt from payment of either fees or garniſh. Debtors pay a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* beſides which the chief bailiff demands a fee of 8*s.* 4*d.* for his *liberate*. Garniſh, a *net* (a ſack) of coals, a bag of turf, and one ſhilling for liquor.

No ſurgeon. No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever. No court-yard. Debtors have four ſizeable rooms up-ſtairs, to which the keeper furniſhes bed and bedding at 6*s.* and 10*s.* *per* month. They have no allowance unleſs *certificated* as paupers. Down eleven ſteps are two dungeons for felons, each 19 feet by 8, and 6 feet high, lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated window each, which looks to the ſtreet; theſe dungeons had ſeveral loads of aſhes and other filth in them, which appeared to have laid a long time. One of the debtors who had his wife and four ſmall children with him, lived in the room above, for which he paid 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week; he complained to me of the offenſiveneſs of the cells below, which, together with the crowded ſtate of his room, made it (in that hot weather) almoſt unbearable; the boards of the floor were rotten, and the roof of the cell not being ceiled, there was a fiſſure of a foot long. Next morning I waited on the Dean (the Rev. Mr. Markham) who politely accompanied me to the priſon, and gave orders to the gaoler to take away the rubbiſh *immediately*, and to white-waſh and clean the whole priſon; the gaoler promiſed it ſhould be ſet about the next day. The only priſoner in the cells then, was a run-away apprentice; he was pounding tile-ſherds. On my return in September I found nothing done; the priſon in the ſame ſtate of filth, and two *lewd women* confined in the ſame cell with the boy, and with whom ſeveral perſons in the ſtreet were converſing. The Act for the preſervation of health is not hung up; but the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are; this, however, muſt be of little effect when ſpirits can be ſo eaſily handed to the priſoners from the ſtreet, and which, if the gaoler was *vigilant* and *attentive*, he could not prevent. I could not help obſerving to the keeper, the ſtriking contraſt there was between his face (which appeared as if it would light a candle) and that of the poor ſhoe-maker above ſtairs, in whom there was a viſible alteration ſince my laſt viſit. Water is acceſſible to all the priſoners, and there is *now* a ſewer. In 1801, Doctor Fountayne, the late Dean, gave 100*l.* and the four reſidentiaries 25*l.* each, making together 200*l.* which ſum is invelled in the public funds, and the dividends are directed to be applied towards the relief of debtors and felons confined in the ſaid gaol, in ſuch proportion as the Dean and Chapter ſhall from time to time think proper. There is alſo 12*s.* given in bread every Chriſtmas among debtors and felons. Priſoners, Auguſt 20, 1802, debtors two; offender, one. September 2, 1802, debtors two, offenders three.

York City Bridewell. Gaoler, Edward Yeoman; ſalary 35*l.*; fees 2*s.*, and 5*l.* *per* year for furniſhing ſtraw. No chaplain, or any religious attention. Surgeon, Mr. Champney; ſalary 20*l.* Allowance, 2*s.* *per* week in bread, and two chaldron of coals in the Winter from the Corporation annually. There are three ſpacious day-rooms, one for men, the other two for women, with a fire-place in each. Over the women's room is the Infirmary, which is light and well ventilated. Detached from this building are ſeven ſleeping-cells, two of which are totally dark, about 2 yards ſquare, and 7 feet high. There is likewiſe a room for faulty apprentices. Water is laid in from the river Ouſe, and acceſſible *now* at all times; and there is a court-yard, but not being ſecure the priſoners derive no advantage from it except that of having their cells better ventilated than formerly. Neither the Act for preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. Employment for women, ſpinning; and for men, pounding tile-ſherds; for which the gaoler pays them 4*d.* *per* buſhel; and ſells it at 10*d.* and 1*s.* *per* buſhel, but, as he had a great ſtock on hand, they were making liſt-ſhoes when I was there. Priſoners, Auguſt 20, 1802, three men, two women.

York City and *County Gaol.* Mary Megreſon, gaoler; ſalary, 110*l.*; fees, felons, 7*s.* 8*d.* and for tranſports, 1*s.* *per* mile, which are paid by the county; debtors pay a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the gaoler, beſides which the under-ſheriff demands

* Of theſe places I could get no certain information, or procure the printed liſt.

demands 7s. 4d. for his *liberate*. Garnish 1s. No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever, except when a prisoner is under sentence of death. Surgeons, Messrs. Champney and Lake; salary 10l. Allowance to debtors, none but legacies; viz. *City of York, to wit.* Donations to the prisoners in the gaol upon *Ouse-bridge*, in the said City. Mrs. *Elizabeth Taylor*, by will, dated 21st October 1580, gave 3s. 4d. yearly, to be divided among the prisoners on Lady-day. The Corporation of York pay yearly *Peacock's* gift, being 3l. 4s. to be divided among the poor prisoners. Mr. *William Edmonson's* gift, being 1l. 6s. is distributed weekly in bread to the prisoners. Mrs. *Bowes* gives every Christmas one guinea and one chaldron of coals. A memorial of these legacies and donations are painted on a board, and hung up in the prison.

This gaol upon Ouse-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one side of the bridge eight convenient rooms for debtors, about eleven feet square, with a fire place in each; these are all free wards; but if the keeper furnishes a bed, he is paid 1s. 6d. a week each. Below them are two rooms, with brick-floors, one of which, 15 feet by 13, has a window which looks to the river, and used as a lumber-room when I was there; the other, 11 feet by 8, is a shop for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison, such as nets, purses, laces, &c. the window of which fronts the street; in each a fire-place. There is a stone tablet fixed in the wall, on which is inscribed, "Remember the poor debtors. '*He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.*' All debtors committed by process issuing out of the Sheriff's-court are sent to this prison, and on application are entitled to their sixpences the third court-day. A Court is held every week. Debtors, August 20, 1802, seven.

That part of the prison in which felons are confined, is on the opposite side of the bridge and street. The outer door is wood, the inner door iron-grated; the ascent by four steps, three of which are outside the door, and the fourth inside the passage. Men felons have a day-room 30 feet by 14, and 14 feet 6 inches high, with opposite and lofty windows, and a fire-place. In the first passage down *thirteen steps* is a large cell, for those confined for hard labour to work in, 22 feet by 10, and 8 feet high, with one window; near this are two horrid dungeons, 6 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches high, totally dark. The women felons day-room is on the same floor as the men's, and separated by two wooden-doors in the passage. It is 14 feet by 8, and 10 feet high, with a window and fire-place. There is a door which leads down *fourteen steps* to a large cell, occasionally used for those under sentence of death, but commonly as a sleeping-room for the women, 13 feet by 8, and 8 feet high; the door is iron-grated, and there is a window in the passage opposite to it, which throws a glimmering light sufficient to make darkness visible. One step lower than this cell are four other horrid dungeons for men felons, 6 feet 6 inches square, and 8 feet high, totally dark. The Corporation allows rugs to sleep on, seventeen pence *per* week in bread, and seven pence in milk, but no coals. The prison was dry when I was there; but the gaoler's son told me that in a high flood water flows into the cells *fifteen inches deep*. The Act for the preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, conspicuously hung up.

Prisoners, August 20, 1802, one felon.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Friend, *York, Aug.* 21, 1802.

I FEAR I shall both fatigue and disgust you with Letters on Prisons, where I find so much to censure, so little to commend. If my limits of conveyance would allow me, this should be accompanied with a description of the Castle, by way of relief. I am just returned from hearing divine service performed to four convicts under sentence of death. Two of them seem less concerned than I have been accustomed to observe in persons thus awfully situated, and whose crimes admit no hope of mercy on earth.

This has been the race week.—The city filled with fashionables—the race-ground with carriages—brings to my mind that passage in Thomson's Winter:

"Ah! little think the gay . . . . . .
Whom Pleasure, Power, and Affluence surround, [along,
Ah! little think they, while they dance
How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms,
Shut from the common air."

To-morrow I propose paying a third visit to the Castle, finish my remarks on that noble prison, then leave this scene

ſcene of buſtle and gaiety, ill-ſuited to a diſpoſition recluſe and reflective, and to nerves more agreeably excited by attending to objects of commiſeration.

I am, my dear ſir, ever gratefully yours, JAS. NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

YESTERDAY being Rogation Sunday, I according to notice, p. 325, attended the ſervice of the Abbey church, Weſtminſter, which was celebrated in the Choir for the firſt time ſince the late fire in June 1803. Well.—I ſaw a full aſſemblage of the various members of the holy eſtabliſhment in their uſual and appropriate ſtations. I ſaw alſo the ſacred pile, even as I was wont from earlieſt infancy, unchanged, and imparting all thoſe divine ſenſations which I have ever known. I heard the ſolemn hymn of gratitude and thankſgiving waſted through the lofty aiſles; and, if ever tuneful ſtrain found a gracious acceptance at the Throne of Mercy, it was on this returning day of prayer, as a real and unfeigned devotion ſeemed to pervade the ſouls of all preſent! Thus all was well.

The worthy Dean delivered a diſcourſe full of the inſpiration of the moment; a diſcourſe breathing the doctrines of charity and good-will to all denominations of true and devout Chriſtians. He evinced the great importance of worſhiping the Lord in fabricks of a ſplendid conſtruction, in order to glorify his Holy Name. In this enrapturing addreſs to the feelings of his congregation, the learned Doctor introduced obſervations which do honour to his character as a Churchman, and to his attachment for the antient Architecture of the country. Of the latter impulſe he remarked, that, had the ſtructure been deſtroyed in the conflagration, the face of the walls, from bearing the ſymbols of our Religion, would, in all probability, when reconſtructed according to the prevailing mode of Deſign, have taken the appearance of ſome Heathen temple. The matchleſs ſkill of our Anceſtors in rearing religious ſtructures, he juſtly maintained (ſtrongly directing our notice to Henry VII's Chapel), ſurpaſſed every thing of the kind in the Univerſe! The pious Dean, to ſhew the conciliatory frame of his heart, the brotherly yearnings of the good man, reverted to the former poſſeſſors of the Church, and, in pathetic words and actions, drew their picture, as men on whom Calumny had never dared to vent the ſlighteſt word of reprehenſion; as men in whom the moſt exemplary manners and piety had been manifeſted; and, however they might have erred in certain obſervances, they, like all preſent, adored the ſame Creator, and adored him in the very place where we then ſtood! And, moreover, that to one of the laſt Superiors previous to the Reformation we were indebted for the completion of the whole pile as now beheld! In concluſion, the Doctor bade us call to mind that within thoſe buildings was ſet up by the old Religious, for the benefit of the Literary World, the firſt Printing Preſs, which became the foundation for that diffuſion of univerſal knowledge we at this day enjoy! The limits of this Eſſay will not permit me to ſay more than that the reverend Divine confirmed to every one preſent his ſincere wiſh of peace to them on earth, and to the memory of thoſe departed ſpirits whoſe aſhes lay around us, his unprejudiced veneration, that I went my way, and I make not the leaſt doubt ſo did the auditory, ſatisfied, and full of hope.—Our heavenly King is Father of us all!

Yours, &c. J. C.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

W. P—l—w begs to return his beſt thanks to Mr. D. Parkes for his obligingly complying with his requeſt in ſending a drawing of the New Church at Berriew, Montgomeryſhire, to Mr. Urban; and to the latter, for his very neat engraving of it.

If T. W. S. will write to B. that gentleman (whoſe addreſs is left with our Printers) will be happy to give the beſt information in his power.—The ſuggeſtions of this Correſpondent to ourſelves are received as he *intended* they ſhould be.

A LOOKER ON, p. 230, is requeſted to ſay whether, ſuppoſing the matter taken is known to be Cow-pox, it is of any conſequence whether the child that it is taken from, or the parents of the child, are healthy or otherwiſe?

H. G. informs CLERICUS, p. 811, that, according to the ſtatement he has given, his caſe ſeems to be ſimilar to that of ſome patients who received very material benefit from the uſe of the metallic tractors at the Perkinean Inſtitution in 1803; they having the diſeaſe termed *Muſcæ Volitantes*, or what the patients call "black motes" floating before their eyes.

BELL BRODRIPTER: Church in our next.

Mr.

South east View of Stainsloss Church.

J. Basire Sc.

Mr. URBAN, *Hanslope, Nov.* 24.

I send you a drawing of the church at Hanslope, after the damage by the storm, June 23, 1804, of which you gave a short account in your last volume*. The following particulars were from the very respectable curate of the parish. Yours &c. D. H.

"There can be no doubt but that the accident was occasioned by the lightning striking the spire near the apex, which for some yards downward was clasped with bars of iron, it having received some damage by lightning several years ago. These bars, we may suppose, attracted the electric fluid, which passing down them exploded at their termination with a force powerful enough to bring down the whole body of the spire. The chief weight of the spire falling on the church, crushed the roof, the electric matter accompanying it and making many lesser explosions in the church; evident marks of which were visible in almost every window, and on several parts of the interior side of the walls. On entering the church a short time after the misfortune, it smelt very strongly of sulphur, as if the whole had been pervaded by the influence of the lightning.

"After the particulars already given in your former volume, it can not be necessary to enter into any detail on the subject of the mischief.

"The church has been covered in above two months. A subscription is about to be entered into for rebuilding the spire, which, I hope, will be attended with success. The Marquis of Buckingham, with his usual generosity, has put his name down for 100 guineas. The estimate is laid at 1100*l.* for rebuilding the spire† and repairing the tower. The parish repaired the church at its own expence.

"An account of the accident appeared in the Monthly Magazine, written by Mr. Bevans, of Leighton-Bussard, which in many respects, is evidently very erroneous. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

I HAVE now before me a Prospectus of Mr. Polwhele's History of Devonshire. "The first part of the Chorographical Survey of Devonshire (or the second volume of the History of Devonshire) has been long in the press; and I have pleasure in intimating that this volume is now completely printed. I should not hesitate therefore to bring forward, 1st, a *Prospectus of the whole work*; 2nd, to give a list of *subjects for engravings*; 3d, to settle the *terms of the subscription*; 4th, to arrange the *names of my subscribers*; 5th, to explain the nature of my disquisitions in the *Historical Views of Devonshire*; and 6th, to advert to the *progress of the History*. The plates are divided into, 1st, subjects already engraved; 2, in the engraver's hands; 3, engaged to be done; 4, drawn, and ready for the engraver." The Author pledges himself to adhere to the original terms of subscription: four guineas for 2 vols. even though he has engaged to present the publick with an additional volume; yet he intreats, that on *receiving this paper*, his subscribers will *all* be so obliging as to pay the first subscription. He foregoes all views of pecuniary recompence for his labour, and "felicitates himself on the circumstance that his MSS. being nearly arranged for the press, he sees nothing that can retard the prosecuting the history but the delay of gentlemen in settling matters relative to the publication of the printed volume." The subscribers at this time were near 400. After enumerating the vast difficulty he has encountered from want of *communications*, want of *books*, want of *engravings*, and want of health, "To my character, as responsible to the publick, I withdraw my attention; and may I presume to look for candour? My subscribers may be sufficiently assured, that, for *the first*, no common disappointments, no difficulties, no distresses, though they may suspend the work, can ever induce me to abandon it. The toil of collecting, and the irksomeness of arranging the papers, are nearly over; what remains to be perfected is chiefly in the line of composition; and if the publick be not soon in possession of the whole History, the delay, I trust, will not be attributed to its Author after this diffuse explanation of his motives and views.

Exeter, July 1799."

It will, in July 1805, be *twelve* years since these ostentatious promises were made to Mr. Polwhele's subscribers, many of whom are probably dead, or from a variety of circumstances may withhold their subscriptions, first or second, or both; and I know several who will not be thus trifled with.

Poetry

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 681.

† See vol. LXIX. p. 457.

Poetry and Divinity seem to preponderate in Mr. Polwhele's pursuits and publications; but neither are they any more than Topography above the reach of his controversial temper. While he is gratifying his vanity in all these several pursuits, his subscribers look in vain to the gratification of *their* wishes, perhaps at the end of twelve years more. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23.

IN answer to D. H. vol. LXXIV. p. 1099, the writer of the communication referred to is not ignorant, that Walsingham attributes the erection of the Salisbury-cross to Lawrence de St. Martin, while Fox ascribes it to an Earl of Salisbury. The original words of Fox are these:

"This Wickliffe, albeit in his life-time he had many grievous enemies, yet there was none so cruel as the Clergy itself; yet notwithstanding, he had many good friends; men not only of the meaner sort, but also of nobility; among whom these men were to be numbered; John Cleubon, Lewis Clifford, Richard Sturie or Sturmey, T. Latimer, W. Nevill, John Montague, who plucked down all the images in his own chapel.

Besides all these, there was an Earl of Salisbury, who, for contempt in him noted towards the sacrament, in carrying it home to his house, was enjoined, by R. Ergham, Bishop of S. to make in Salisbury a cross of stone, in which all the story of the matter should be written, and he, every Friday during his life, to come to the cross barefooted and bareheaded in his shirt, and there kneeling, to do penance for his fact."

This is taken from the Black-letter edition of 1576; in the margin of which it is again stated to be the penance of the Earl of Salisbury.

Whether Walsingham or he be right is a question not for me to settle. "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

Non nostrûm inter vos tantas componere lites,

It is *possible* he might have copied it from Walsingham, and substituted, by mistake, the word Earl for Knight; for Laurentius de St. Martine was a Knight of the Shire, and Member for the county 34 Edw. III. and the family residence was at Wardour Castle (so nobly defended in aftertimes, by Blanch, Countess of Arundel.)

Fox, however, gives his authority, *Ex Chron. mon. D. Albani in vita Hic.* 2. This is nearly the title of Walsingham's book; but it is possible other monks may have written chronicles of the monastery of St. Albau's; for it is known that Polidore Vergil, who wrote his history about the same time, and died in 1555, destroyed a vast number of old chronicles and antient manuscripts.

With respect to the cross known by the name of the Poultry-cross, I conceive it to be the cross in question; and that the story of the matter might well have been written thereon, as the centre pillar has six sides facing each open part of the arches, and the figure of Angels, as if supporting a tablet, seems to shew where the inscription probably was; though it is not unlikely that when the penance ceased, and the parties were no more, the family had interest enough to remove what they must have considered a reflection.

See the Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 378. Walsingham relates that this Lawrence de St. Martin took home the consecrated bread, and ate part of it with oysters, and part with onions, and the rest he gulped down with wine; and adds, that he was a man of family.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Dunster's entertaining observations on the works of the old Poet, Joshua Sylvester, the public curiosity which it excited respecting that almost forgotten Author, has been frequently gratified by correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine; but none, I think, have yet given us any satisfactory account of the fortunes of his family, or of the particulars of his private history. Of the latter, though certainly the more important, I am unable to add any thing to what is already before the publick, except that I have heard that his wife was sister to Ben Jonson, and this was only supported by some unauthenticated doggrel verse; of the former, Permit me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to offer to the publick a few conjectures and a few facts.

Anthony Wood, whose brief Memoir of our Author contains the sum of nearly whatever is known of him, concludes with observing, that

"One Joshua Sylvester, son of Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, was matriculated of Alban-Hall, 1634, aged 17."

The

The Poet, it is well known, was a zealous Puritan, nor were these Sylvesters of Mansfield less so; they were, indeed, chief supports of some of those ministers, who, under the Act of Uniformity, left their livings; many of whom, says Calamy, fled to Mansfield as to a little Zoar. The Poet styles himself "Marchant-Adventurer." Gregory Sylvester was a mercer, a business not so confined as at present; he had, it appears, some extensive commercial connexions; and left a property to his son, which entitled him to the designation of "Gentleman." From these considerations, and the implied suspicion of Wood, Chronology also exactly consenting, I am decidedly of opinion, that Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield, mercer, was a son of the once-admired translator of Du Bartas. If this be admitted, the following account of some of the descendants of this Gregory may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. By Jane, his wife, he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married at Mansfield by James Chadwick, Esq. 26 Sept. 1657, to John Firby of London. His son, Joshua Sylvester, of Mansfield, gent. married Judith, daughter of . . . . . thought to be a relation of the Baronet family of Athurst, by whom he had a numerous issue. One of his sons, Field Sylvester, who was born in 1654, settled at Sheffield, in Yorkshire; he was in a mercantile line, and adhering to the religious profession of his ancestors, was a principal promoter of the erecting a spacious and handsome place of worship for the dissenters in that town, about the beginning of the last century. Judith Sylvester, a daughter of Joshua, married Mr. Ebenezer Heathcote, of the Derbyshire family, an eminent surgeon in London, who lost his life in the last terrible visitation of the plague, leaving an only daughter, who was mother to the Rev. Ebenezer Fletcher, the publisher of Howe's Sermons, a dissenting Minister first at Ware in Herts, where he married the widow of Joseph Dickenson, esq. ancestor of the brewers of that name, and after of Coventry, where he died in 1768, and was interred in the church of St. Michael in that city. What became of the other children of Mr. Joshua Sylvester, I am not informed; but the name is now extinct at Mansfield. There was some intimate connexion between this family and Colonel George Etherege (nephew of Sir George, the Dramatic Poet) concerning whom see Biog. Brit. vol. V. p. 608, note K.; to the information contained wherein may be added, that he left a daughter, who died at Sheffield, unmarried, and was buried near the remains of her near relation, Judith, relict of Ebenezer Heathcote, in the parish churchyard of that place, with this inscription on a handsome plain stone:

"Mary, the daughter of Colonel George Etherege and Margaret his wife, expired Jan. the 26, 1718-9, aged 16 years and 8 months."

Yours, &c. PHILO-BIOG.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

UNDER the idea that the most apparently unimportant conjectures, when offered upon subjects of general concern, and with the best intentions, will be received with candour, I send you a trifle upon the blight in corn. In a review of the publication by Sir Joseph Banks, there is an observation which appears to militate against the idea that the blight in corn is occasioned by a minute species of Fungus which grows on the leaves of the *Berberis vulgaris*, or Barberry. The Reviewer observes, that last year the corn on an extensive district in Lincolnshire was as much blighted as on any other district in that county; and that, perhaps, there is not a single Barberry-Bush in the whole district. Now, I have only to offer the following conjecture, which may probably induce some able Cryptogamist to extend his researches the ensuing Summer. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*, Sun-spurge, or Wart-wort, is common to most cornfields throughout Great Britain. The leaves of this plant are frequently covered with a minute species of Fungus, very similar in appearance to that on the leaves of the Barberry; should it, on examination, prove the same species (and there is no improbability in the conjecture), it will account for that particular blight in corn appearing in those districts unfurnished with Barberry Bushes. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, or Thorow-wax, is liable to the same appearances; but, not being a very common plant, it does not require equal attention. D. S. B. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, April* 19.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine of January last, p. 17, Dr. Lettsom

ſom promiſed to lay before the Horticultural Society, at any meeting which I would attend, ſome proofs in defence of the atteſtation he gave reſpecting the late Mr. Forſyth's compoſition for reſtoring hollow trees to a ſtate of ſoundneſs. In conſequence of this promiſe, which I could not doubt but that Dr. Lettſom would faithfully perform, I came to town in the end of February; and immediately left a note at Dr. Lettſom's door, informing him of my arrival, and intention of meeting him at the next monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the firſt week of March.

I received no anſwer from Dr. Lettſom till two hours before the meeting of the Horticultural Society, when he informed me that it would be indelicate to bring his proof before the Society without firſt aſking their permiſſion, which he propoſed that I ſhould do. This permiſſion would have readily been requeſted by me, and, I entertain no doubt, would have been as readily granted; but the Doctor took effectual means to render all application uſeleſs, by informing me that, the meeting being in the middle of the day (the uſual time), he could not attend it. I remained a month longer in town without any further communication from the Doctor; and, well knowing that he had no proofs to juſtify his atteſtation in his poſſeſſion, I conceived all controverſy between us to be at an end: but I had not been returned more than a week into the country, when the Doctor wrote to my reſidence in town, to propoſe that I ſhould meet him and ſome other gentlemen in Kenſington Gardens, on the 20th of the preſent month. Had I remained in town, or did I reſide within any moderate diſtance of Kenſington (though I have more than ſufficiently often examined the trees there), I ſhould certainly have attended the meeting; without, however, entertaining any very ſanguine hopes of ſeeing Doctor Lettſom. I have, nevertheleſs, ſome ſtrong objections to offer againſt the kind of evidence to be obtained in Kenſington Gardens; as ſound and as healthy trees have been there ſhewn as any exiſting, and poſitive aſſurances given that ſuch trees were once hollow, and again reſtored to the moſt perfect ſtate of ſoundneſs by the late Mr. Forſyth; and Dr. Lettſom has atteſted the truth of theſe aſſurances. But the trees there, being his Majeſty's property, cannot be cut down, and internally examined; and, therefore, it will be impoſſible to demonſtrate the falſity of any evidence adduced to prove ſuch trees to have been once hollow. I have, however, repeatedly offered, through the public papers, to depoſit any ſum, which it is within the limits of my power and convenience to raiſe, as a bet, that not a ſingle foot of timber, ſuch as the late Mr. Forſyth ſtates to be in the poſſeſſion of himſelf and friends, in which the old and new wood of a tree once hollow have incorporated and united in the manner he aſſerts, can be produced, either by Dr. Lettſom or any other of Mr. Forſyth's friends: and, as none of thoſe gentlemen have accepted, or dare accept, this challenge, I ſhould feel myſelf juſtified in treating with ridicule and contempt all verbal evidence relative to the exiſtence of ſuch timber.

As the Doctor, in his laſt letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, does not affect to have proofs in his poſſeſſion to ſupport the accuracy of Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions, or his own atteſtation, I conceive the controverſy between us to be near its concluſion; and muſt therefore give him an opportunity of explaining one circumſtance which occurred in our firſt correſpondence. In the Doctor's anſwer to my firſt letter, inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine of Sept. 1804, p. 824, it appears that he received my letter on the 7th of June, and that he inſtantly anſwered it, without having taken time to conſult Mr. Forſyth; ſo that no blame or increaſed ſuſpicion could attach to the latter gentleman for declining to accept the opportunity offered of meeting my accuſation. I did not receive Dr. Lettſom's letter till the 18th of June; but I nevertheleſs did not entertain any doubt of its having been written on the 7th. On my return from town, not quite ſatisfied with Dr. Lettſom's conduct, I conceived it poſſible, however, that his letter might have been antedated: and, on examining the poſt-mark, I found the letter had not been put into the office till the 15th, though dated the 7th of June. I am ready to produce the letter, which now lies before me, whenever called upon; and I truſt Dr. Lettſom will give a ſatisfactory explanation.

I have to expreſs my thanks to Mr. Urban for the fair and impartial man-

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per in which all letters relative to our controverſy have been laid before the public; and am, &c.

THO. AND. KNIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Square, March* 14.

AT Wallingwells manſion, the reſidence of Sir Thomas Woollaſton White, bart. there is a ſmall portrait of Mrs. Greenhill, mother of Thomas Greenhill, M. D. who wrote "NEKPOKHAEIA, or the Art of Embalming," in 1705; and the following is an extract of a MS. indorſed on the portrait:

"She had 39 children by one huſband. They were all born alive, and baptized, and all ſingle births ſave one. The laſt child, who was born after his father's death, was a chirurgeon in King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and wrote the above book, which he was very deſirous to bring into faſhion. She was heard to ſay by a credible witneſs, with whom I (the perſon whoſe ſignature atteſts it) was well acquainted, that ſhe believed, if her huſband had lived, ſhe might have had two or three more children.

(Signed) RICH. ASHBY, a Clergyman.

There was an addition made to the arms of the family to commemorate this extraordinary caſe; which addition is 39 ſtars on the creſt of a griffin's head."

On my communicating the above to a friend of mine (a M. D.) he is very deſirous of knowing if there is any other biographical account or anecdote extant of Thomas Greenhill; and if you think this inquiry worthy being made, any intelligence will oblige my friend, as well as CHRIST. JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

Qui ſapit, innumeris moribus aptus erit.

OVID de A. A.

I CALLED lately on a friend, who paſſes for a man of genius; and is really entitled to that character. I found him engaged in a variety of literary purſuits, without any proſpect of bringing them to a favourable termination. As frequently happens to perſons of this deſcription, he poſſeſſes great fertility of invention, but no perſeverance; ſo that, though his ſchemes are often well conceived, yet they are generally badly executed.

From a certain faſtidiouſneſs, or exceſſive delicacy, common to men of genius, he ſees ſo many objections to every plan that can be propoſed, which his love of eaſe magnifies into inſurmountable obſtacles; and he finds it ſo difficult to come up to his own ideas of perfection, in his various endeavours to excel; that his deſigns, however well intended originally, too frequently prove abortive.

Thus, with talents to raiſe himſelf to the moſt reſpectable ranks in literature; and with powers to be eminently beneficial to mankind; he waſtes his days, in an uſeleſs round,—of planning and rejecting;—undertaking, and deſerting, the ſame purſuits.

When I, lately called upon him, I learned from his ſervant, who is himſelf an humouriſt, that my friend was engaged in his library; and could not be ſeen. He told me, that his maſter was then actually *compoſing*; and that, like the poet Don Pedro de la Fuenta, celebrated in Gil Blas, the hours devoted to ſuch exerciſes, with him, were ſacred. Having however a particular deſire to obtain an interview, I ventured to preſs my application, but without ſucceſs.

During this altercation, my friend diſtinguiſhed my voice at the door, and directed that I ſhould be admitted.

Upon entering his library, I found him ſitting in a large arm-chair, ſurrounded with all the luxury, and oſtentation of literature. Inſtead of a coat, he wore a looſe morning gown. He had ſlippers on his feet; and before him ſtood a table, covered with books, and writing implements.

After the preliminary obſervations, uſual on ſuch occaſions, were over; he began, by ſaying, "I knew your voice, and, with the freedom of a friend, gave you a paſsport to my retirement; though, to ſay the truth, added he, I intended to be buſy this morning, and had given orders to admit no viſitors." I could not here avoid thanking him for this inſtance of diſtinction; and obſerved, that the preſent was the firſt time, that my voice, which is ſomewhat hoarſe in its cadence, had been the inſtrument of obtaining for me ſo much pleaſure.

This led to a converſation on the human voice, and the various tones and inflections by which that organ of the mind is diſtinguiſhed.

There is ſomething, ſays he, truly curious in the human voice. The voices of no two perſons, you obſerve, are exactly alike; and yet the tones of different voices have often ſo great a ſimilarity, as to be readily miſtaken, one for the other. This difference is

an effect, depending upon ſome conſtituent parts of the human frame, with which we are now unacquainted; and probably ever ſhall be; but it is really aſtoniſhing, when we conſider the many millions of human creatures that inhabit the globe.

Sometimes you ſhall hear a voice ſo ſweet, that it ſhall inſpire you with joy; and prepoſſeſs you in favour of the ſpeaker, from the firſt moment of ſpeaking; at others, ſo harſh, and diſſonant, that it fills you with diſguſt. Between theſe extremes, are many gradations, combining every poſſible variety of accent.

Some perſons pretend to judge of the qualities of the mind, by the tones of the voice; as Lavater did of the peculiarities of the character, by the features of the face. But whatever there be in that, certain it is, that different paſſions will produce different methods of articulating, in like manner as different feelings will produce a different ſtep, and different geſtures of the body.

Without entering deeply, I replied, into theſe niceties of diſcrimination; there is evidently ſuch a thing as a voice, that betokens deceit; or, that indicates pomp: or, that beſpeaks ſincerity.

Certainly, ſays he. And it is remarkable, that not only men, can judge of the paſſions of their fellow men, by the tones of the ſpeaker; but that brutes diſplay great ſagacity on this head. It is aſſerted, though I know not, with what truth, that the fierceſt animals, are alarmed at the voice of a man, uttered with violence, and vociferation; and we know, that dogs can diſtinguiſh, between the ſound of their maſter's voice, and that of a ſtranger.

Here the converſation (by one of thoſe tranſitions, ſo frequent in active minds, but which are not without connecting ideas, if properly examined;) took a turn to Literature, and works of Taſte. My friend inveighed bitterly againſt the ſpirit of the times.

He aſſerted, that the greateſt pleaſure to be derived from a modern publication, conſiſted in cutting the folds of the leaves, when the work came *new* from the bookſeller. Whilſt you are purſuing this employment, ſays he, expectation is alive; when you have finiſhed it, and ſit down to read, diſappointment begins.

I obſerved to him, that this indulgence, ſingular as it might appear, was as natural, and certainly as rational, as that of thoſe Politicians, whoſe principal delight in receiving a Newspaper, aroſe, not from peruſing it, but from placing the ſheets of it, wet from the preſs, to air before the fire; whilſt they themſelves drank their wine, and formed conjectures on its contents. This taſte, or rather this diſeaſe, was a peculiarity inſpired by the tone of Novelty; and Novelty was unfriendly to ſolid attainment. The evil was encreaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed.

The love of Novelty, my friend admitted, was a powerful paſſion in the human breaſt; but, that giving this motive its juſt weight, there were, beſides, other circumſtances, that might characterize the ſpirit of the times.

In the firſt place, he contended, that all reliſh for the ſublime, or the ſimple in writing, was gone. That writers beſtowed more pains upon the word than the thought. That nothing would now be received, but a pompous dialect, abounding in antitheſes, and ſounding phraſes. He further obſerved, that there could be no chance of ſtriking into any new path in Literature, our anceſtors having occupied all the avenues to originality. And yet, ſays he, we go on making books, as if *we* lived in the days when Cadmus introduced letters into Europe.

I replied, that, to me, he appeared ſomewhat cynical in his remarks on the ſpirit of the age. That we had ſtill many excellent writers; and an hoſt of candid, and judicious readers. That the practice of making books, to which he alluded ſo ſarcaſtically, was a great ſecret, and ſhewed an highly cultivated ſtate of the art; inaſmuch as we manufactured the ſame article, with leſs materials than our predeceſſors. And that, touching the difficulty of attaining to any thing new in Literature,—if our anceſtors had foreſtalled us here, we were quits with them, by borrowing their ideas, and putting them off as our own.

To this he made no direct reply; but referring to his former remarks on compoſition, went on.

I intended myſelf, obſerved he, to have publiſhed a ſhort Eſſay on *Retirement*, if I could have found time to prepare it for the preſs. Rather, I rejoined, if you could have found application; for, as to time, you can ſcarcely want that, having little elſe to do, but

but to amuſe yourſelf in your ſtudy.

Here, ſays he, is the outline of the Piece; give me your opinion of it freely.

It is dangerous, I replied, to criticiſe the work of a friend minutely; but a few general obſervations, I may with ſafety offer.

Retirement then, is certainly an intereſting topic, and ſuch as a claſſical pen might well ſelect for inveſtigation; but, as it is an abſtract ſubject, and has frequently been diſcuſſed by other writers; it will, of courſe, be difficult to ſay any thing new upon it. Zimmerman has already drawn it out to the dregs.

Nothing however, can ſhew more clearly, how congenial retirement is to the human mind, than the pleaſure men take in talking on this ſubject. All men propoſe to themſelves a time when they intend to retire; although but few poſſeſs the means to make retirement eligible.

Perhaps therefore, if you wrote upon the nature of Society; and of the duties men owe to each other in that ſtate, you would lay a greater obligation on the publick.

With reſpect to the obligations, reſumed my friend, which writers impoſe upon the publick, when they lay their thoughts before them; I think the expreſſion ſhould be received "cum grano ſalis."

Nothing certainly can be a ſource of more rational delight, than a well-executed literary compoſition. We feel grateful for the pleaſure ſuch a work affords; and are ready, with Mopſus, to exclaim,

"Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?" VIRG.

But with many men, writing is a paſſion, in which they conſider nothing but their own gratification. This, though it may not diſſolve, evidently diminiſhes the obligation.

The remainder of this Dialogue, I reſerve to a future opportunity.

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

Mr URBAN, *April* 20.

I SHALL be obliged to your correſpondents if they will inform me how it happens that ſo many Clergy are preſented to livings whoſe names do not occur in the Liſt of Graduates of the Univerſities. It is true, that of Oxford, abſurdly enough in my opinion, does not record the firſt or Batchelor's degree of her ſons; but Cambridge has printed them down to the beginning of this century. As Oxford has her A. M.'s, I do not ſuppoſe that every *curate* ſhould have taken a degree, though I think it very proper, and very much to his credit that he ſhould; nor would I inſinuate that he has not been regularly ordained. To give one inſtance out of many, your Correſpondent G. B. in his account of Axbridge, p. 203, mentions with honour Mr. B. Cattle, as curate there, and yet I do not find his name in either Graduate book; and the obſervation holds true, of many enrolled in your Obituary, and the liſt of your Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, who die, or are promoted, without their academical honours making part of their memoirs.

The Critical Review of laſt month, containing Burdon's Life of Buonaparte, ſays, "He talks of the luſt of concupiſcence. We ſuſpected the words 'luſt' and 'concupiſcence' to be ſynonymous, and found our ſuſpicions confirmed by Dr. Johnſon. The Reviewer forgets that "the luſt of concupiſcence" is the language of our tranſlators of 1 Theſſalonians ch. iv. v. 5. »ΠΑΘΕΙ ΕΠΙΘΥΜΙΑΣ, which might, perhaps be better rendered the *paſſion* of concupiſcence. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, May* 1.

I HAVE little wiſh to revive, and certainly no intention to engage in, any controverſy concerning the celebrated text of 1 John, v. 7. As however one ſtrong argument againſt its authenticity has always been the ſuppoſed total abſence of all antient Greek authority in ſupport of it, the curioſity of ſome of your literary readers may, perhaps, be gratified by the production of two paſſages, which ſeem to have eſcaped the obſervation of thoſe gentlemen who have ſo much diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon the queſtion. And, firſt, for the lateſt of them.

This is from Suidas, in voce Διόδωρος, vol. I. p. 599, ed. Kuſt. He was a monk, and biſhop of Tarſus in the times of Julian and Valens; and is ſpoken of by Socrates, Hiſt. Eccl. lib. vi. c. 6, as a conſiderable and reſpectable writer. He wrote Commentaries upon ſeveral parts of Scripture; among others, "εἰς τὸν ἀποστολικὸν Ἰωάννου τοῦ Εὐαγγελιστοῦ περὶ τοῦ, Εἰς ἐστὶν ὁ τριάδι." He may probably be referred to about the year 380.

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The other is from the ἐκλογαὶ of Clement of Alexandria, and at leaſt as antient as the cloſe of the ſecond century; and if, as I think there is ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, but which I have not here the opportunity of tracing, this tract was written by Pantænus his preceptor, muſt be ſomewhat earlier. It will be found in the Leyden edition of 1616, which is the only one at hand: p. 575, firſt column, "πᾶς ῥῆμα ἵσταται ἐπὶ δύο καὶ τρισὶ μαρτύρων, ἐπὶ παιδὸς, καὶ υἱοῦ, καὶ ἁγίου πνεύματος, ἐφ' ὧν μαρτύρων καὶ βοηθῶν αἱ ἐκλογαὶ λεγόμεναι φυλάσσεσθαι ὀφείλουσιν."

As Grieſbach, upon the ground of this text not being found in any Greek MS. now extant, ſtrongly contends for its being an interpolation from the Latin, I add a quotation from his Symb. Crit. vol. I. clxx, where, in ſupport of a reading in Matt. vii. 21, which has only one Greek MS. he ſays:

"Quod in nullo codice Græco hodie ſuperſtite reperitur additamentum, extiterat in eo exemplari, è quo Latina verſio, quâ jam Cyprianus utebatur, confecta eſt. Si quis vero ex hoc loco effici poſſe exiſtimet, codicem noſtrum è Latinâ verſione interpolatum eſſe, eum cauſas exponere decet, quare in Latinâ tranſlatione aſſumentum hoc prius extitiſſe, quam in Græco aliquo exemplari, ſtatuere oporteat."

But, my good Mr. Urban, Critics are not always conſiſtent, nor Correſpondents reaſonable, I therefore haſten to conclude. γ.

Mr. Urban, *May* 13.

PIRANESI notices the diſcovery alluded to by Mr Dutens, p. 852. "In the mean time they went on diſcovering many valuable ſepulchral monuments, all of Piperino marble, among which the principal was the ſuperb cheſt or coffin *(caſſa)* of Scipio Barbatus. They found alſo ſome fragments of ſculpture, and a gold ring with a gem, on which was cut a Victory; which was given by the holy father to the reſpectable Sign. Dutens. Nevertheleſs, it was referred confidently *, or may be ſuppoſed to belong, to the Cornelian family. Other ſtones and fragments were alſo occaſionally found. It was determined to remove them all to the Muſeo Pio Clementino, though not without different opinions; and the oppoſition of Ab. Morcelli, who, in a good Latin poem in the Giornale de Piſa, 1782, deſcribed the diſcovery, and lamented the removal. The proprietor of the ſite had copies of the epitaphs placed there, and, as much as poſſible, reſtored the antient aſpect of this tomb. The entrance to the tomb was by an *arch* of *Piperino* marble, formed ſomewhat like a horſeſhoe turned inward at the baſe [as is obſervable in the arch of Pleſhey bridge]. In it were found ten marble coffins *(caſſæ)* of Lucius Scipio, ſon of Aſiaticus; M. Julius Silanus; Lucius Scipio, ſon of Barbatus; Lucius Scipio, jun. ſon of Cnæus, and grandſon of Cnæus; Scipio Barbatus; Annia Cornelia; Scipio Aſiagenus Comatus; Scipio Hiſpanicus; Cornelia Getulica; Publius Scipio flamen dialis; beſides three without inſcriptions, and fragments of others. The inſcriptions on all theſe are given in Piraneſi's fifth plate; and in the ſixth fragments of various other inſcriptions, which belonged to the various branches or dependants of the ſame family. The tomb had been opened in the preceding century (1616), and the inſcription on Lucius Scipio, ſon of Barbatus, taken out and placed in the Barberini library. Sylla being the firſt who introduced into the Cornelian family the cuſtom of burning the body, the bodies here depoſited were not whole; and accordingly there is but one cheſt, too little to contain a body, but rather aſhes; but neither bones nor aſhes were remaining in any. Mr. Dutens preſented to the Society of Antiquaries a genealogical table of the family of the Scipios.

In the January Magazine, p. 28, col. 2, l. 25, for "Celeni" *read* Celleni.

Yours, &c. D. H.

* *Tuttacio o ſi riportava ſecuramente.*

Mr. Urban, *April* 15.

HAVING lately covered a large building with brick tile, which looks unpleaſant to the eye from its bright red colour, I am deſirous of ſtaining it in imitation of ſlate. A waſh or colour for ſuch a purpoſe, I ſaw mentioned ſomewhere within the laſt year or two: it was deſcribed as very laſting, though not abſolutely permanent. I ſhall be greatly obliged by your early inſertion of my requeſt to your numerous correſpondents, to refer me to the publication in which the above-mentioned waſh or colour is ſpoken of, or to favour me with the receipt for making any other ſimilar one with which they may be acquainted. M. C.

Mr.

Fig. 1.

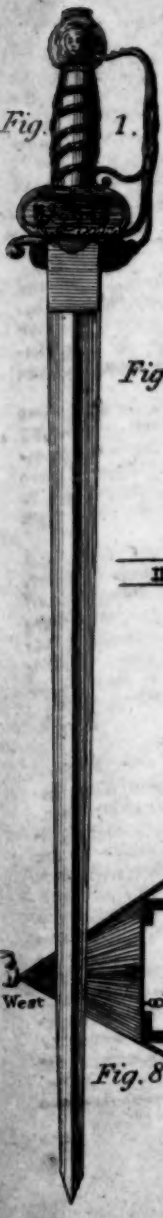

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

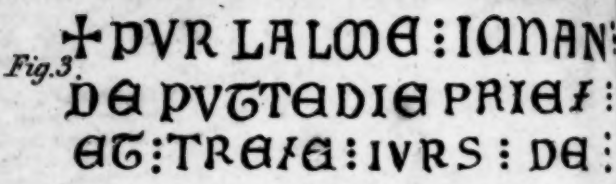

Fig. 4.

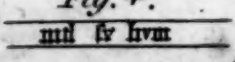

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

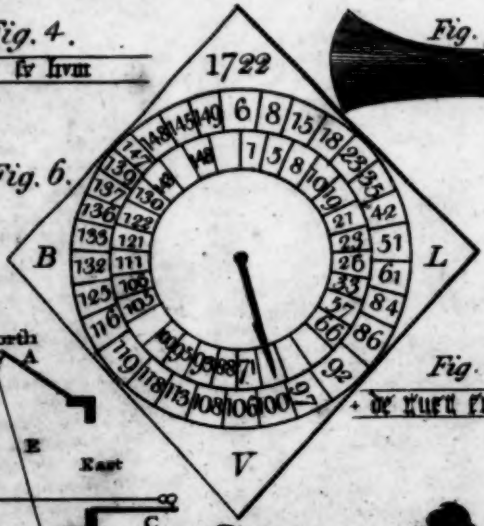

Fig. 5.

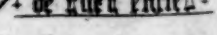

Fig. 8.

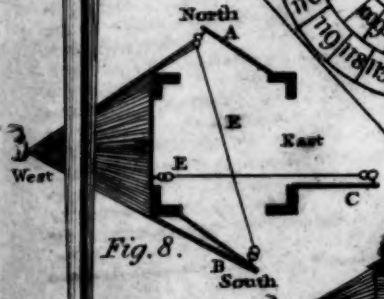

Fig. 9.

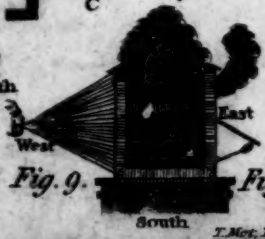

Fig. 10.

T. Mott, F. S. M. del.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 4.

THE inclosed (*Plate* II. *fig.* 1,) is a drawing from a sword which was shown me by Mr. Hollis, of Mackley, in Derbyshire. Mr. H. who is now in possession of it, wishes to know to what family it has formerly belonged, which he thinks may be done by the ornaments in *fig.* 2.

The hilt is 6 ½ inches long, very curiously cast, of mixed metal or brass. The arms are on both sides the shell, and on the pommel; the blade is 3 feet long, and the breadth at the hilt 1 ½ inch.

Mr. Hollis has two curious spurs of the same kind of metal as the hilt of the sword, which were ploughed up on a late inclosed common near his house. JOS. PATRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April* 7.

THE inclosed (*fig.* 3.) is on a broken stone, inserted in the outside of Wells Cathedral, near the West door. It commemorates John Benet, Rector of Pitney, co. Somerset; and may be read *Pur l'alme Johan de Putte-die prius et treſe juts de—*.

Collinson (Hist. of Somerset, vol. III. p. 398) prints it in Black letter, and gives the name of the place Putterie; but the D in Puttedie is too plain to admit of any other reading. The Itinerary of William de Worcestre, page 182, informs us that in "1438, Die Jovis voc. Maundy-Thursday magister Johannes Benet Rector de Pytney obiit."

The characters (*fig.* 4.) are engraven on the inside of an ornamented gold ring, now in the possession of the Rev. James Middleton, of Ringwood, Hants. It was found about 150 years ago in a chalk-pit on Salisbury Plain; a labourer having driven the point of his pickaxe so violently through it, that it was with difficulty taken off. The motto has lately exercised the ingenuity of several Antiquaries at Bath; and one of no small celebrity thinks it may be read Epil. Cp. Ixviii, or 1568, the date of its formation. It is submitted to Mr. Urban's learned correspondents, whose opinions on the subject will oblige

Yours, &c. WM. HAMPER.

*** We do not recollect the note Mr. H. mentions of "March 7, 1603." EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE following motto (*fig.* 5.) is in a very old gold ring; and may be thus decyphered:

de cuer entier.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Tytherly, May* 1.

FIG. 6. is copied from a board which is placed over the gallery in the church at Tytherly in Hants. I could not learn from any of the inhabitants of the village, when, or why it was placed there. Some of your numerous readers may, perhaps, be able to explain the use of it. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

THE instrument (*fig.* 7.) was found in a natural cavern, 28 feet below the surface, on a ledge in the rock at Burrington Coomb, in Somersetshire, about five miles from Stanton-Drew.

Within 50 yards of it, in 1795, was found in another natural cavern, 20 feet deep, an antient catacomb or interment of the dead, consisting of near 50 perfect skeletons lying parallel to each other, some of whose bones were petrified.

It is of fine Corinthian brass, and weighs full 8 ½ times its bulk in water, and I apprehend was an instrument of war. In your volume for 1789* there is an account of another catacomb discovered within half a mile of this, which contained near a hundred of these skeletons, not indeed petrified.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

FULLY as I accord with *Olim Fumigandus*, that smoaky chimneys are an evil of no small magnitude, and an heavy drawback on the comforts of life, even where affluence spreads its boundless stores; and cordially as I should wish to further every rational attempt to remedy such an unpleasant, and almost an unbearable inconvenience; yet, to prevent the disappointment and expence which must attend the adoption of the plan as recommended by him, and illustrated by *Fumifugandus*, in your Magazine for January, p. 18, I cannot help saying,

* Vol. LIX. p 393.

the

the plan will certainly prove abortive. But far be it from me, Mr. Urban, thus, in the aggregate, to condemn the well-meant design of your correspondent, without particularly pointing out its deficiencies, and the certain cause of its failure.

An inspection of *Fumifugandus*' diagram, as represented in *fig.* 8. will immediately point out its defects. Suppose the wind to blow from the West; consequently, as he observes, the door marked D will be shut, and that marked C will be opened to its fullest extent; but that the doors lettered A and B will be at rest in the position drawn, is a manifest mistake; for as that marked A will catch the full current of air, and the same wind will act toward the closing that marked B, the consequence must be, that A will be forced open, quite back, and by stopping the wind will force it down the funnel of the chimney. Again, it might be remarked, should the wind veer to the N. W. nay, even to within one point of due North, it is impossible the door A can shut, but must admit the whole current of air down the chimney; and likewise, it is too probable, that with the wind at N. W. and by N. the door D will be opened also; and the instrument thereby form a complete funnel for carrying the air down the flue of the chimney.

Though I have thus absolutely condemned the instrument as recommended by your correspondents, I do think it is capable of an improvement, so as to make it fully answer the end designed. Instead of the doors being hung by hinges at their sides, let them revolve on a pivot affixed at their centre, as in *fig.* 9. Though it is impossible my plan can be clearly shown by an ichnography, I trust the two elevations will make it sufficiently apparent: the doors are to be connected by rods, as in *Olim Fumigabundus*' plan, and being hung in the middle will require very little force to open or shut them, as part of their upper surfaces will be sheltered from the wind by the bar which crosses the frame just above their centres. With the wind at West, as in the foregoing supposition, the door on the West side will be shut close, that on the East open to its full extent, and those at the North and South sides will hang as in *fig.* 10, and by presenting their edges only to the wind, cannot prove any obstruction; and should the wind vary, so as to act on the surface of either of them, it must immediately close. Again; should there not be a strength of wind sufficient to close any of the doors, the current of air, with this machine, cannot descend the chimney, being admitted at the top of the instrument only; but in similar circumstances with one on O. F.'s plan, it would have immediate access to the funnel, and probably increase, instead of curing the disease.

Trusting that no apology is necessary for these free remarks, and the intended improvement, I remain,

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLIV.

NOTANDI sunt tibi mores.
HOR. ART. POET.

IT has been remarked, that most of the great projects by which mankind have been benefited, were owing rather to accident than design, a circumstance which the enemies of our art have somewhat impertinently advanced, in order to lessen the credit of Projectors, and represent them as a set of men who are more indebted to chance than to ability. I am willing to confess, indeed, that in my own case, I am frequently indebted to what men call chance, for the topics of these my lucubrations; but I hope I may be allowed some small share of merit in turning to advantage what in other hands might have remained entirely unproductive. Of this my present Paper will furnish an instance, for its birth and being were owing to an accidental visit to an eminent merchant in the city, whose servant requesting me to *sit down* in the parlour until his master should be dressed, I was under the necessity of amusing a longer time than I at first wished, by looking into the gentleman's library. In this I happened to take up a Dictionary of Commerce, and there, under the article BOOK-KEEPING, found it stated, that, "Book-keeping is the art by which mercantile transactions are first recorded in an accurate and authentic manner, and afterwards arranged in such a regular and systematic mode, as to enable the details and result of all the transactions, jointly and separately, to be ascertained with ease and accuracy." It was farther said, that "The books of a merchant should contain

every

every particular relative to his tranſactions, and the ſtate of his affairs: they ſhould ſhow the profit or loſs on each particular tranſaction, as well as the general reſult of the whole;" and the paſſage concluded with the following panegyric upon the art of BOOK-KEEPING: "An art which accompliſhes ſo neceſſary an object will certainly be allowed to be of the firſt importance to the mercantile world in general, and of courſe, muſt engage their particular attention; for it may truly from experience be ſaid, that the property of a merchant or trader reſts greatly on the regularity and correctneſs of his accounts; it is from ſuch regularity he is enabled to aſcertain how far the buſineſs he is engaged in is advantageous, at the ſame time that it is an aſſiſtant to his prudence in his various tranſactions; for, if a merchant cannot daily ſee the ſtate of his ſeveral accounts, does he not expoſe his credit and capital at a venture? and may it not be aſſerted, that from ſuch negligence or inattention the firſt characters have been ruined?" The Author afterwards proceeds to inſtruct his readers in all the details of the art of Book-keeping, and explains the nature and uſes of the ſeveral books to be kept; particularly the three principal ones, the Waſte-book, Journal, and Ledger. But as theſe are matters with which, perhaps, moſt of my readers are better acquainted than myſelf, I ſhall tranſcribe no farther on the ſubject; but as after my interview with the merchant it occupied my attention, I have built thereon a Project, which appears to me of great importance.

After conſidering the wiſdom, accuracy, and correctneſs, by which mercantile concerns are arranged, and that it is by means of this art of Book-keeping that credit, reputation and opulence are acquired, and that the want of it implies danger, and moſt frequently ends in bankruptcy; it occurred to me that much miſchief had ariſen in the world from confining ſuch a ſyſtem of correctneſs and preciſion to one claſs of men, while others, to whom it might be eaſily acceſſible, were going on every day, and in various ways, to abſolute ruin for want of it. From ſuch premiſes I ſhould have ill deſerved the name of Projector, had I delayed a moment in recommending my preſent plan, which is ſimply, that all claſſes of men, however diſtinct in popular opinion, ſhould borrow from each other what appears to be mutually advantageous. And puſhing this idea a little farther, it occured to me that one of the beſt Projects ever deviſed, would be to perſuade MEN of PLEASURE to ſtudy the art of Book-keeping, as practiſed by MEN of BUSINESS.

That this Project was not ſooner announced, and that it was reſerved for me to be its Author, are circumſtances on which I might, perhaps, dilate with a prolixity tending to vanity, a thing very unbecoming in Projectors. I ſhall rather, therefore, wave for a moment the conſideration of what may be due to myſelf on this occaſion, and obſerve, that perhaps in former times ſuch a Project might be leſs neceſſary. There is ſome reaſon to think that in former times pleaſure was conſidered by very few as buſineſs, and that the Men of pleaſure in theſe days tranſacted ſo little that the accuracy of books might not be neceſſary to ſupport their reputation, and that the few matters of the kind in which they were engaged might be ſafely truſted to the memory. But in our days circumſtances are conſiderably altered; and as it is notorious that pleaſure is not only followed as a diſtinct and independent buſineſs, but is alſo become a buſineſs which has its "warm men" and its "bankrupts" as regularly and frequently as merchandiſe, I hope it will be at leaſt allowed that my plan is well-timed; while the adoption of it will not allow of much longer delay without involving the affairs of pleaſure in that moſt terrible of all national proſpects, a general ſtoppage.

Now, whoever conſiders the advantages derived to buſineſs from the art of Book-keeping, and which are ſo well explained in the paſſages I have above tranſcribed, muſt ſee at one glance, that the ſame advantages might be enjoyed by perſons engaged in carrying on large concerns of pleaſure. If it be from negligence or inattention that the firſt characters in *trade* have been ruined, how much more obvious is it that negligence and inattention have been the ruin of the firſt characters in the *beau monde*? Men, indeed, who deal only a little in articles of pleaſure, who may be ſaid to go to the chandlers ſhops of amuſement, but never embark on the high-change of faſhion; they may avoid a failure, as

other

other poor adventurers in trade, by their inſignificance; and of them it were as unreaſonable to expect a regular ſet of books, as from the itinerants who vend matches or toothpicks. But others who employ their whole lives and their whole capital in the purchaſe and ſale of articles of pleaſure, and who mind no other earthly calling, who riſk thouſands on a ſingle ſpeculation, and even trade with foreign nations for an exchange of commodities ſuitable to the conſumption of time, and the manufacture of that ſpecies of happineſs in which they profeſſedly deal, it muſt be obvious that the frequent ſtoppages and bankruptcies among perſons of this claſs can be owing to nothing elſe than inaccuracy in their accounts, and particularly their neglect of making the proper entries in the Waſte-book.

It would, in truth, be trifling with the patience of my mercantile readers were I to enter minutely into this ſubject, as they can ſo eaſily comprehend the whole advantages of my plan by merely tranſfering the buſineſs of the counting-houſe to the parlour; and ſuppoſing that men of pleaſure kept their accounts with as much regularity as men of buſineſs. The faſhionable world has, indeed, in ſome branches of their trade, already adopted my plan; I have ſeen a publication called a "Racing Calendar," and of late, a little annual book is printed which, if I remember right, is called the "Card Account." But in the "Racing Calendar" I ſee no account of profit and loſs; and if that be neglected, every ſhop-keeper knows that a man may very ſoon ſpeculate beyond his capital. As for the "Card Book," having had the honour of peruſing two or three belonging to ladies of my acquaintance, I am ſorry to obſerve that the lines "Amount per month," and "Amount at the end of the year," are invariably left blank, ſo that all the advantages of calculation are conſigned to memory, which, I am confidently aſſured, never concerns itſelf in ſuch dry matters.

With all the reſpect, therefore, due to horſes and cards, it is evident that my plan is nothing, if it be not extended to every article in which the pleaſurable world deals, and that a complete ſet of books ought to be provided, in which entries ſhould be regularly made of the article itſelf, its real value, and the amount of profit and loſs upon it. It is wonderful how much damage is done to the reputation of a great houſe, by neglecting ſuch items. In particular, we often find, that they are quite unprepared to anſwer any ſudden demand made upon them. They are totally unable to ſuſtain any ſudden loſs; and as unable, ſometimes, of laying hold of any ſudden advantage which may preſent itſelf. Thus, it was remarked, at the concluſion of the laſt war, when the Continent became open, and the trade of pleaſure, long interrupted by battles and bloodſhed, began to lift its head, very few houſes were in a condition to viſit their old connexions in France; and ſome found it neceſſary to take ſuch a long time in fitting out for the continental market, that a new war was declared before they were ready. This is miſerable work, and can never raiſe any houſe to a great eminence in the *line* of pleaſure. The continental trade has ever been conſidered as the moſt honourable and extenſive; but thoſe whoſe capital is inſufficient, through neglect or otherwiſe, are obliged, as we frequently ſee, to put up with the inferior coaſting trade carried on during the Summer months, in Kent and Suſſex.

It is well known that in trade, partnerſhip accounts, although for that reaſon the moſt important, are yet the moſt complex. What confuſion then muſt prevail in a houſe of pleaſure where no ſuch accounts are preſerved, where there is neither Waſte-book, Journal, nor Ledger, where bills are not duly entered, and the days of payment foreſeen! In that ſpecies of partnerſhip which is uſually called matrimony, we every day hear of the miſchief occaſioned by ſuch neglect. The two principal partners, inſtead of trading in a common ſtock, engage in ſeparate concerns unknown to each other, and owing to the want of regular books, unknown almoſt to themſelves. This, ſurely, is not conducting buſineſs in a buſineſs-like manner, and it is to this abſurdity that we owe what our anceſtors appear to have been very little acquainted with, frequent *diſſolutions* of partnerſhip, firſt, ſometimes at Guildhall, and ſometimes at Weſtminſter-hall, and afterwards in a certain great aſſembly, where the commiſſioners are remarkably ſtrict in examining the friends of the bankrupt as well as the ſolvent partner. Now, although theſe diſſolutions are occaſioned

ſioned in houſes of pleaſure by the ſame cauſes as in houſes of buſineſs, yet the mode of conducting, and the circumſtances attending them are ſomewhat different. With reſpect to the cauſes, they are principally engaging in ſeparate ſpeculations with other houſes, unknown to the principal partner, who is often robbed, and for a long time injured, without his knowing it; but the proceſs of diſſolution is not, as often in buſineſs, by mutual conſent, but by an action in the courts of law. And theſe actions very decidedly prove the miſchiefs ariſing from neglecting the plan I recommend, and from confuſed notions of property; but moſt of all from the offending party taking no account of what is *due to herſelf*.

Indeed this laſt piece of neglect ſo generally runs through all pleaſurable concerns, that if there were no other reaſon, it might form a very powerful argument in favour of a plan which recommends frequent and accurate ſtatements of profit and loſs. It may ſeem to ſome very ſurpriſing, and to others very good-natured, that perſons engaged in the traffic of pleaſure, ſhould be ſo averſe to make memorandums of what is *due to themſelves*, and even ſo averſe to recollect, or pay any attention to the ſubject. I own, however, that the recommendation of ſuch attention is a part of my plan, in which I have been anticipated in the writings of every moral Projector, from the firſt æra of books and precepts. But as the effect of ſuch recommendation is not yet very ſtrikingly obvious, I hope it will not be ſaid that I have over-burthened my plan by including it, nor by adding one other advantage reſulting from it, which will form no improper concluſion to this Paper.

What I allude to is, that a regular account of the profit and loſs in affairs of pleaſure, and eſpecially accurate ſtatements of what is due to themſelves, may enable men engaged in this commerce, firſt, to *retire* much ſooner than is uſually done, and, ſecondly, to retire with much more credit and reputation than are generally attached to ſuch purſuits. It is univerſally acknowledged that the proper period of retirement, and the nature of retirement, are often ſtrangely miſunderſtood even by men of buſineſs who do keep regular books, and can demonſtratively ſhew what they have gained and what they have loſt; and we may readily ſuppoſe that the nature and purpoſes of retirement will be yet more miſunderſtood by men who keep no accounts, and who not only are unable to anſwer the queſtions of others, but are afraid to aſk themſelves what has been the gain and loſs of their long toil and induſtry, their perpetual fatigues and ſleepleſs nights.

By keeping ſuch accounts, therefore, as are here recommended, they would infallibly be enabled to retire much ſooner; and it is peculiar to this ſpecies of retirement, that ſo far from being at a loſs what to do with their time, they generally allow that they never before knew the proper uſes to which time might be put. They would alſo be enabled to retire with credit and reputation unſullied, or at leaſt ſo little injured as to be eaſily repaired; whereas, in the common way of neglecting accounts, and keeping neither Day-books nor Night-books, it may be ſaid of them, as in common language, that "they did not leave buſineſs until buſineſs left them." There is, indeed, no more deplorable object than an aged perſon carrying on the traffic of pleaſure, without profit, and without encouragement, and prating of the *items* on his liſt of goods, although he has forgot their uſe and quality, and retains ſcarcely an idea of either *duties* or *cuſtoms*. Perhaps, ſhould my plan not be adopted, the charitable and humane may think of erecting an hoſpital for decayed Men and Women of Pleaſure, who have "loſt their all, by bad debts and unfortunate ſpeculations, and have no friends left." Such an inſtitution might, among other valuable purpoſes, prepare ſome of them for the day that ſo ſeldom enters into their thoughts, when *all muſt render an account*.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

I WAS ſtruck by the obſervation of a correſpondent in your laſt number, who ſigns himſelf *Melanchon*, p. 219, not indeed with ſurprize, but with a melancholy certitude of its truth. I have too frequently witneſſed the effect which has been produced in a country pariſh by the lax conduct and irreligious indifference of the pariſh prieſt, and with a grief too poignant to be deſcribed, have I beheld the multitude running to places of worſhip where doctrines the moſt repugnant to the eſtabliſh-

eſtabliſhment and government of this country are frequently propagated. Before however I proceed farther, I muſt notice that the reſpectable title of *Mother Church* is not the property, in every inſtance, of the Eſtabliſhed church of England: it belongs rather to the original Lutherans, or perhaps the Papiſts.

It is needleſs to add to the deſcription given by Melancthon: I will rather weep over the diſorders in private, attempt to point out the cauſe, and preſcribe a remedy.

A very ſuperficial ſurvey of the Univerſities will diſcloſe the cauſe. The young, the diſſipated Nobility, are there confuſedly mixed with the Candidates for the Prieſthood: the patronage which they poſſeſs has an irreſiſtible influence over the Sons of the Clergy, whoſe chief hope of preferment and comfort in this life depends on the intimacy which they ſhall form with one or more of theſe advocates of libertiniſm and debauchery. This intimacy can be acquired, not by exhibiting before their eyes the auſtere, the condemning example of Chriſtian piety, but by adopting their maxims and habits, by forming a convivial and depraved member of all their parties of riot and diſſipation, and becoming in every reſpect like unto them. By theſe means are their morals and habits formed, by theſe means is the ſpirit of prodigality and diſſipation acquired, and the love of the world and worldly enjoyments gains an aſcendancy in their breaſts over the love both of God and their flock. This remark, however, is not applicable to the whole body of the Prieſthood; but they to whom it is applicable ſhall be indebted not to me, but to their public conduct, for the manifeſtation of their crimes. I will therefore weep in ſilence over the conſequences of their irregularities, and lament that any ſhould be found to follow our Saviour merely for the loaves. The duties of the prieſt and the gentleman (by which I mean the ſtate of independence and eaſe, contraſted with the oppoſite ſtate) have no connexion with each other; they form two diſtinct members of the Chriſtian body. The prieſt, I allow, is not the hands, nor the feet, neither is he the belly; therefore eaſe and ſenſuality are pleaſures to which he has no title. Properly ſpeaking, he is the interior monitor, *i. e.* conſcience. It is his duty to admoniſh his fellow members of their faults, and to applaud them for their virtues: to comfort the ſuffering member by diſplaying before his eyes the future rewards of patience, and to repreſs the audaciouſneſs of the unruly by expoſing the dreadful flames of divine vengeance. This is the province of the prieſt: this is his ſituation in the Chriſtian body. But when the noble, the dignified, the independent conſcience reduces itſelf, or attempts to reduce itſelf, to the ſtate of the inferior parts, a diſſolution of morals unavoidably takes place in all the members. To this unfortunate cauſe muſt be attributed the declining ſtate of the Church of England, and the flouriſhing increaſe of the Sectaries.

A remedy perhaps could not be eaſily found; and if it were found, could not be eaſily applied. A preſcription from an obſcure individual may perhaps be treated with indifference, but I truſt that the purity of his views will ſcreen him from the ſevere attacks of criticiſm. It is my opinion, therefore, that the moſt effectual means of reſtoring the Church of England to its primitive ſplendor is to reform the Univerſities, by diſſolving the connexion which ſubſiſts between the young nobility and the candidates for the prieſthood. This can be only done either by allotting one Univerſity excluſively to the Clergy, and the other to the Nobility, or by forming a ſeparate univerſity for the Nobility alone, and leaving the other two for the Clergy. I will not expatiate on this hint at preſent, but leave it to the examination of the publick. If it ſhould be found deſerving of notice, and meet with approbation, I then perhaps may enlarge upon it, unleſs the ſubject be taken up by an abler pen. P. E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

I WAS preſent at the Anniverſary of the Royal Humane Society, noticed in p. 377; and felt highly gratified at the ſight of an aſſembly compoſed of the moſt reſpectable and philanthropic characters. The proceſſion of ſo many objects reſtored to ſociety by the unremitting efforts of the Medical Aſſiſtants, excited in the breaſt the moſt agreeable ſenſations. Baron de Robeck, who ſo nobly exerted himſelf in preſerving the life of an unfortunate female, ſeemed peculiarly impreſſed with an exhibi-

tion

tion ſo eminently calculated to call forth every benevolent principle.

The inceſſant, the unwearied attention of one individual in particular to give ſtrength and ſtability to a Society founded upon the moſt enlarged principles of humanity, naturally directed the attention of the Noble Chairman (Lord Henniker) to the very appropriate motto in the Annual Report:

"Me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, ut ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodum, aut otium meum abſtraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique ſomnus retardarit."

CICERO *pro* ARCHIA.

His Lordſhip, after having read this beautiful ſentence in the original, very kindly tranſlated it, for the benefit of his numerous hearers, in the following terms:

"But why ſhould I be aſhamed, who for ſo many years have never been prevented by intereſt or indolence, ſeduced by pleaſure, nor diverted by ſleep, from doing good offices to others?"

The Noble Chairman, who ſo ably preſided during the feſtivity, was unwilling to loſe the opportunity of bearing the moſt honourable teſtimony to the merits of a Gentleman * who has conſecrated a long life to the moſt valuable purpoſes of exiſtence.

I congratulate you, Mr. Urban, on the pleaſing proſpect of our Society. Amidſt the din and tumult of War, we are notwithſtanding enlarging the circle of benevolence; we are demonſtrating to the World that Britons are eminently diſtinguiſhed for thoſe actions which reflect a peculiar luſtre upon our ſpecies. Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kirk Oſwald, Cumberland, May* 19.

IT is hoped the new Archbiſhop will take into conſideration the diſpenſations for non-reſidence granted to the Clergy; for, with all due reverence and reſpect to the memory and character of the late amiable and venerable Prelate, it was ſurely rather a miſtaken kindneſs, and too great an indulgence, and may, nay muſt, if continued, be productive of great miſchief to the riſing generation, who, without this liberty, are too apt to be neglectful of their duty, and taken up with the things of this world. We ſee young men ordained, young ſprigs juſt eſcaped from the reſtraint and retirement of a college life (which, by the bye, ought to be a pleaſing life to them, as it uſed to be to their forefathers; their ſtudies and purſuits there ought to be enjoyed as pleaſing recreations); however, theſe young men, when they have taken orders, and gone through all the ſolemn ſervice of the ordination, think no more of the matter; and, if they happen to have the good fortune, through their intereſt and connexions, to be early preſented to a living, inſtead of going to reſide upon it, and taking care of their pariſh and the flock under their direction, as uſed to be thought a duty in good old times now paſt and gone, they only take out a licence, and live at large wherever they pleaſe, enjoying themſelves, and taking their ſhare of diſſipation, going to balls, plays, and card parties, every evening, and ſpending all the profits of their living: which living, if it happens to be in a country village (which is ſometimes the caſe), and a houſe not very large or very grand belonging it, which may poſſibly be; and it may be old, and not very faſhionable or elegant—things that are not to be expected in general in country livings; if theſe things are the caſe, they deſpiſe the houſe and ſituation, and cry it down without mercy, and would think it a dreadful penance to be obliged to reſide in ſuch a place, and to fit up the houſe by degrees every year out of the profits of the living, inſtead of ſpending it all, and perhaps more too, in card-playing, dreſs, &c. How much more reſpectable and honourable were their anceſtors in former times eſtimated, who reſided upon their livings, viſited the ſick and poor of their pariſh, and relieved their neceſſities; who were looked up to and beloved as the fathers of their pariſhes, whoſe doctrines were liſtened to on a Sunday with attention and admiration, and whoſe lives and practice did credit to their profeſſion! But now theſe young upſtart men think nothing of all theſe things; and only laugh at theſe old-faſhioned notions, and ſeem to think it all a diſgrace. They never pretend to make their own ſermons, nor enter into any of the eſſential parts of their profeſſion, as if they only wore the garb for the mere emolument (and even that would be much more, if they reſided upon the living). Theſe diſpenſations are the ruin of the riſing clergy; for, being left

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* Dr. HAWEIS.

ſo entirely at their own diſpoſal, it entails upon them the love of pleaſure and idleneſs, which, when once taken in early at firſt ſetting out, becomes ſo rooted in them, that it cannot eaſily be ſhaken off. And if they happen to have a wife and family early, gadding about in ſuch a round of pleaſure is deſtruction to them all; inſtead of conſidering what the duty of a clergyman is, and living in a quiet domeſtic way. Not that I mean to ſay they need to be quite ſecluded from ſociety, like the antient monks in cloiſtered abbeys; but ſtill the greateſt part of the year ought to be paſſed at their livings; and, if their fortunes are but ſmall at firſt ſetting out in life, as is very often the caſe, they ought to be contented to paſs the whole year there, as their fathers have done before them, and never thought it poſſible to do otherwiſe. A living, therefore, beſtowed in theſe times is quite thrown away; for they only repine at the dullneſs of the place, if in retirement, and the want of a neighbourhood, and diſparage the houſe and every thing belonging it; and get a licence immediately to diſpenſe with reſidence, that they may be quite free and at eaſe, and quit of all burthen and confinement. But I ſhould only be laughed at, and incur ridicule, for enforcing theſe old-faſhioned doctrines, ſo long out of date and laid aſide, in theſe enlightened times; therefore I haſten to conclude. Though far from a Methodiſt, or enthuſiaſt of any kind, and loving cards and plays as much as any body can do in a reaſonable way; and far from a foe to innocent mirth and pleaſantry; yet I own thoſe good old times that are gone pleaſed me far better than the preſent new ways: and if this important matter could be taken into conſideration, and rectified, it might be a great benefit to the riſing generation. KEZIA.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N° XXII.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

AT the reviſal of the Grecian Architecture under the Medici, the moſt learned and competent judges ſought not models for imitation among the remains of the Roman antique. They clearly diſcerned the ſuperiority of the true Attic ſtyle preſerved in the documents of Vitruvius. The great Lorenzo ſtudiouſly inveſtigated thoſe Athenian ſources, and recommended them as the true ſtandard of architectural propriety. * And the cenſure paſſed by that illuſtrious promoter and patron of the liberal arts, againſt the raſh and ill-judged attempts of ſome, in his days, who vainly preferred their own half-formed ideas of plans, to the ſafe and genuine rules of the art found in the books of Vitruvius, may juſtly be extended to ſome in this age, who combining their efforts to promote the inventions of the barbarous deſpoilers of the pureſt remains of Grecian magnificence, affect to diſdain what they are indiſpoſed to promote. And though the commendable labours of Commentators to ſupply, from the uncertainty of verbal deſcription, the loſs of the deſigns of Vitruvius, have left to ſucceeding enterprize ſufficient room for farther inveſtigation; yet all who have a true Attic taſte will ever revere the labours by which, in every age, this art has been brought to a greater degree of reſtoration. The firſt eſſayers had not the advantage that we moderns have, of previous hints from other commentators; and though with theſe helps a Perrault was encouraged, from the diſcovery of ſome of their miſconceptions, to undertake a reviſion of the text, he had probably never thought of ſuch a deſign, had their comments never appeared. But although we are indebted to Perrault for ſome ingenious diſcoveries, particularly in the doctrine of Optics, as erroneouſly ſet forth in the text, he has, however, through too great a confidence in his own penetration, been betrayed into many too haſty deciſions, proclaiming obſcurity, deficiency, and corruption of the text, when only intricacies have required a ſcrutinizing patience. Thus too often has he delivered his own ideas inſtead of the documents of Vitruvius; and left as ample room for others to detect his miſapprehenſions, as he found to correct the miſtakes of his predeceſſors.

Theſe conſiderations, Mr. Urban, have induced your Correſpondent to give an aſſiduous attention to the text of Vitruvius, convinced that from this ſource is to be drawn ſuch deciſions as may eſtabliſh once more among us the ſtandard of Grecian Architecture, and may one day extirpate the abuſes introduced by modern Innovators; not that P—t— has reached the *ne plus ultra*.

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* Life of Lorenzo de Medici by Roſcoe, 4th Edit. vol. II. p. 294.

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The rules of ſymmetry compriſed in his third book have been carefully inveſtigated, and the erroneous expoſitions of them detected; they are to ſerve as canons of ſymmetry, to which frequent reference will be made in the ſequel of the work. It is now intended to follow up our maſter's deſcription of the Corinthian and Doric ſtyles, and Tuſcan temples, from his fourth book: after this the farther conſideration of the diſpoſition of Grecian temples, of theatres, both Greek and Roman; of Baſilicas and ſome other ſtructures, which diſcuſſions will be cloſed with your Correſpondent's 44th or 45th letter; the remaining topics on materials, mechanic engines, &c. will engage an indefinite number of letters, *pro re natâ*.

Vitruvius' ſcope, in the work he compiled, was not to diſplay the elegances and refinements of the art in a profuſion of exquiſite and exuberant foliage, and other enrichments of ſculpture, with which Rome at his time abounded, as well as Athens; but to correct the bad taſte of his countrymen, more intent on ornament than propriety, more ſtudious of figure than of ſymmetry. Eaſy in his private circumſtances through the bounty of Octavia, he wrote without reſtraint, or any deſire of being aſſociated with the moſt favoured Architects of Rome; free alſo from every kind of ſhackle, and at a time of life when ambition uſually yields to principle, he threw down the gauntlet before the Architects in power, by an unreſerved complaint, that not the moſt ſkilful but the moſt politic and mercenary Architects were employed in the public works. No wonder, after this cenſure, that his drawings were ſuppreſſed, ſince only profeſſional men could have tranſmitted them to poſterity, though any amanuenſis could multiply the copies of his writings.

We have ſeen that in his third book he has been principally attentive to the exactneſs of ſymmetries, but has not given the contour of any mouldings; the cima reverſa is uſually ſeen in the cymatium of the epiſtyle, of the denticule, and of the corona; yet for variety the cymatium of the frieze had better take the ovolo: their enrichments too he has left to the diſcretion of the Architect. The characteriſtic of the Corinthian manner Vitruvius has confined to the capital. The entire height with its abacus he makes equal to one diameter. The diagonal of the abacus two diameters, which gives to each front 84 minutes and nearly 6-7ths: one ninth of this = 9 minutes and 3-7ths for the depth of the creſcent between the horns of the abacus, the bottom of the capital to be equal to the upper part of the ſhaft of column. The height of the abacus one ſeventh of the height of the capital = 8 4-7 minutes. The remainder to be divided into three parts each = 17 1-7 minutes, one ſuch to the under row of leaves, one to the upper row, the third to the caulicoles, è quibus, goes on Vitruvius,

Folia naſcuntur projecta, uti abacum excipiant, quæ ex cauliculorum foliis natæ procurrunt ad extremos angulos volutæ, minoreſque helices intra ſuum medium qui ſunt in abaco, floribus ſubjecti ſcalpantur.

This paſſage, Perrault ſays, is corrupted, and that he has followed the correction of Philander. But why he or Philander imagined a correction neceſſary appears not. The paſſage, beginning with *volutæ quæ*, in Engliſh literally is, The volutes which ſpringing from the leaves of the caulicoles extend to the outward angles and the ſmaller volutes (helices) are carved with flowers between them, that are underhanging from the abacus. This is the true conſtruction of the words, is very intelligible, and conveys the intended well-known document; nor does there appear any other correction in Perrault's French verſion, than the ſuppreſſion of the verb ſcalpantur. The flowers in the four fronts are as large as the height of the abacus admits, are uſually carved overhanging, following the oblique direction of the profile of the abacus; hence Vitruvius decribes them floribus qui ſunt in abaco ſubjecti. The profile of the abacus differs from that of the Ionic in this only; that the fillet is between the round and the hollow; in general, the ſharp-pointed corners of the abacus are taken off, but the text has no ſuch precept. In the Roman antique, except in the temple of Veſta at Tivoli, this capital is nearly a diameter high without the abacus, or about 70 minutes high including it.

The incomparable beauty of this capital cannot be diſplayed by a verbal deſcription, its ſymmetries only can be

be herein given; to the draughtſman and carver muſt be left the expreſſion of raffles, of the acanthus leaves, the delicacy of volutes and helices, wherein the compaſſes aſſiſt not, as in the Ionic, in all which his ſkill and taſte are put to a decided teſt; all in this paragon of art muſt be guided by experience in foliage-drawing, and habits acquired by long-continued exertions of a good natural genius and refined taſte. In a word, a man muſt be born a carver, as well as a muſician or painter. It may be obſerved, that the lower ſymmetry of Vitruvius is beſt ſuited to the acanthus leaf, which he certainly intended, which Callimachus adopted, and no doubt was practiſed by the Athenian Architects. The olive and laurel leaves appear beſt in the Roman ſymmetry. Now, though the Architect may not be required to know the uſe of the chiſel in ſtone, nor of the flat and quick tools for carving in wood, he ought to be well acquainted with the principles of foliage, and able to delineate this capital, that he may reſtrain the injudicious flights of ill-trained carvers, who oftener excel in the exquiſite touch of the tool than in the knowledge of ſymmetry.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 14.

OBSERVING in your laſt Magazine, p. 311, the enquiry of your Correſpondent *Clericus*, with reſpect to a failure of ſight, I beg your permiſſion to ſubmit, through the medium of your Miſcellany, the following remarks on the ſubject. Although I am unable to ſatisfy your Correſpondent by the communication of any remedy which may remove the defect he complains of, yet I will endeavour to explain the the nature and cauſe of it.

It is a ſubject of general obſervation, that perſons, as they grow in years, are frequently moleſted by the appearance of thoſe ſingular *maculæ* before the eyes, which your Correſpondent deſcribes. They are for the moſt part of two ſorts, permanent and changeable. The firſt are thoſe which always appear fixed on the point of an object to which the eye is directed, while the laſt are continually floating, although the organ be fixed, and generally occur upon looking at any bright object, ſuch as white paper and the light of the ſky. The former ſort, which appear fixed, are indiſputably occaſioned by ſome diſorder in the correſponding fixed part of the *retinæ*, or in ſome part of the vitreous humour lying cloſe to the *retinæ*; for an opacity of the humours more remote from the *retinæ*, by intercepting ſome part of the rays of every pencil, would only cauſe a uniform obſcurity or faintneſs of light in every part of the *retinæ*, and not a total defect in any particular part. It is conſequently evident, that this failure of ſight muſt originate from ſome partial diſorder of the *retinæ*, probably from ſome ſmall drops of extravaſated blood lodged in their membrane. The latter or volatile ſpots are not to be accounted for with ſo much facility as the former. They can not proceed from any diſorder in the *retinæ*, as being moveable with reſpect of the *axis* of the eye. However, the following experiment may, in ſome degree, ſerve to explain their nature and origin. Let the rays of the Sun, tranſmitted through bad glaſs, be received upon white paper, and it will ſoon be perceived that the ſhadows of ſmall particles of ſand, veins, and other irregularities in the glaſs, bear a cloſe reſemblance to theſe volatile ſpots in the eye. It is therefore not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the aqueous humour of the eye is ſometimes diſturbed with ſome little mothery ſtringy ſubſtance; ſome parts of which, by the figures of their diminutive ſurfaces, or by poſſeſſing refractive qualities different from thoſe of the humour itſelf, may caſt their diſtinct images upon the *retinæ*. I imagine the cauſe to lie in the aqueous rather than in the vitreous humour, becauſe the fluidity of the former is greater than that of the latter, and conſequently the ſpots, after a ſudden motion of the head, will appear gradually to deſcend; whereas if we ſuppoſe them to conſiſt in the former they muſt be lighter than the humour itſelf, and conſequently, after a ſudden ſhake of the head, would deſcend a little at firſt, and riſe gradually again; but this is contrary to their general appearance.

Particles therefore of ſome kind in the aqueous humour of the eye ſeem to be the real cauſe of theſe volatile or floating ſpots, which are obſerved to change their appearance, ſometimes in two or three hours, at other times not in two or three days, and to ſeem more numerous at one time than another, according as theſe particles are more or leſs

leſs numerous, and according to their different degrees of priority.

If this attempt at an explanation of the deſect which *Clericus* complains of may be thought worthy of an appearance in your Magazine, the inſertion of it, Mr. Urban, is much at your ſervice, and will greatly oblige

HIERONYMUS HARPRYFF.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

ANOTHER Royal Preſent! As "An Occaſional Viſitor," p. 27, to the Society of Antiquaries has come forward to announce to the publick the three pictures already beſtowed by our moſt gracious Sovereign; ſurely it is highly incumbent that a member of this aſſociated body ſhould do the office of intelligencer with regard to the fourth picture, rather than leave it to the chance deſcription of a meer looker-in among men who I confeſs are not, on the preſſure of the moment, the moſt alert. That ſupineneſs or indifference may not be laid to our charge, I among the many of my fellow profeſſors will attempt to illuſtrate this fourth painting, from obſervations made when attending thoſe ſmall parties who ſeem to take a ſort of intereſt in looking over its curious particulars.

The ſubject of the picture is "The Bataile of Spvrrs, anno 1513 *," fought between the Engliſh and French near "Terwaen †" in Artois, early in the reign of Henry VIII. that monarch being preſent in the hoſtile ſtriſe. The received opinion why the conflict obtained its name of "Spvrrs" is, the champions of France made more uſe of their ſpurs than their ſwords; that is, the "*univerſal conquerors*" ran away! This circumſtance, when alluding to the "*Great Nation*," cannot create much ſurprize; for, at what period have they remained maſters of the field, except when treachery on the adverſe part invited them on, or when their numbers trebled that of their opponents; or when they could renew the battle with "three freſh armies in one day" againſt a brave, loyal, and unconquered ſingle force, who yielded but in death?

General obſervations on the picture.

"A prodigious deal of ſtrong colouring." "Have ſeen this handy work before." "Comes from Windſor." "Will it be engraved?" "Mr. —— you are a judge in theſe matters, is it a Holbein?" "Hey, the fighting gentlemen are in ſtrange confuſion; is this a leg of a horſe, or his tail?" "You ſay right; and is this the back of a man's head, or is it the face of a black-a-moor warrior?" "What is this, and this?" "Horſes, to be ſure! do not you ſee the animals are covered over with trappings; here however is the head of one, and the hoofs of another, peeping out from under their load of coverings." "Can make nothing of who is who, no armorial bearings." "Do not tell me, the painter could never ſee men and horſes in a low horizon, and buildings and mountains in a high horizon, at one and the ſame time, as here ſhewn; and did we not by a very painful examination trace out the lines of the different objects, all would be an incoherent jumble, ſo little has been done by ſhadowing, or diſpoſure of tints, to give effect, and make every part clear and diſtinct at one view." "You muſt allow notwithſtanding ſome merit in the drawing; look at the head of this white horſe, and pray obſerve the ſhoulders of this diſmounted knight." "The painting was not done at the time; ſome later hand, when we began to hear of foreign artiſts among us; here are too many fine touches for the pencil of any Engliſh retainer of the arts in the train of Henry." "Tell me what modern pencil has been repairing here and there: if we muſt have an old picture, let it come unreſtored, unimproved, even with all the wounds Time has given; for what has eſcaped his fangs will then be pure, and of the original maſter."

The above Antiquarian "talk" comprehends the ſubſtance of nearly all the good hints that have been thrown out on the picture, without a ſyllable uttered relative to the important information, and extreme ſatisfaction to be derived from the view of buildings, armours, warlike inſtruments; the decoration of the helmets, the houſings of the horſes, the mode of attack and reſiſtance: in ſhort, the very ſoul of the picture, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, ſeems loſt in that national prejudice which hangs over every early work of our ingenious countrymen; unleſs the attachment to the painting creates

* Painted in gold letters in the left corner of the canvaſs.

† This name painted in gold near the city in the back ground.

creates nothing but dumb admiration and unmoved delight!

Leaving my learned brethren to their torpid enthuſiaſm, I now ſubmit my own feelings on the buſineſs; and let my pen do duty for my tongue, as I am a "ſilenced" member of this Honourable Society.

In the fore ground of the picture is the ſcene of action, conſiſting entirely of cavalry, where in the centre is the principal perſonage in exceſſive rich armour, appearing of ſteel gilded and profuſely decked with ornaments: his vizor up. This warrior I conceive by the royal arms embroidered on the houſings of his horſe (which horſe wears moſt ſumptuous armour correſpondent to that of his rider) to be our Henry. He is receiving the homage of a diſmounted and kneeling knight, who is bare-headed, his helmet lying near him on the ground: the armour he has on is very ſplendid, being enriched with gold, &c. This figure no doubt is intended for the French commander, who thus owns Henry as his conqueror. Although theſe two perſonages are thus circumſtanced paying and receiving homage, without any weapons in their hands, or ſhewing the leaſt concern for the perils that ſurround them, Death every where preſents itſelf, in pairs of knights, Engliſh and French, engaging one another hand to hand, with ſword, lance, battle-ax, and long-bow. On the left of the picture the main body of the Engliſh horſe are advancing, accompanied by trumpets hung with the royal banners, ſounding to a moſt tremendous charge: thoſe in the van are in the act of preſenting their arms ready for the attack. On the right of the picture are the French ſquadrons in full retreat, purſued by a few determined Engliſh, who ſeem to threaten deſtruction to the fugitive heroes. Though many of the moſt conſpicuous knights have various kinds of rich armour, ſtill they are of inferior make to the two great men already ſpecified; yet properly expreſſed, in order to ſhew their different degrees of conſequence. As many diſtinguiſhed names met on both ſides in this memorable conflict, it may be conſidered as rather extraordinary that not one of them (excepting our Henry as before noted) bears any device or inſignia to mark their perſons, or the poſt held by them as officers or commanders. This is a circumſtance to be regretted, as this picture is generally underſtood to be the only penciled memorial of a tranſaction reflecting ſo much glory on Britiſh proweſs at that time of day. However, there is a very appropriate diſtinguiſhment to point out the Engliſh victors and theſe beaten Frenchmen; the former having the Red Croſs on their breaſt and back armour and on the houſings of their horſes; and the latter people the White Croſs on the like particulars. Let me indulge an idea. May not theſe red and white tinctures have been handed down to our own times? Do not Britons dare the enemy in red; and did not Frenchmen, until horrid rebellion overthrew both throne and ſtate, come forth in military pride wearing white uniforms?

Among the intereſting groupe before us, there are ſome in ſituations which are moſt admirably repreſented. We ſee an Engliſh knight ſeizing the royal banner of France from a knight of that nation. An Engliſh knight purſuing with his bow bent a French knight. A French knight having had his horſe killed under him, who while he ſtill beſtrides the fallen animal is uſing his lance in manner like thoſe ſoldiers who fight on foot. A French knight, in the laſt ſtruggle of reſiſtance, lays about him with a ſword in his left and a battle-ax in his right hand. A French knight being wounded is carrying off the field by another knight and his page. Indeed the trials of ſkill evinced by theſe combatants are ſo diverſified, ſo full of energy and martial daring, that to us at this day it ſhould ſeem the whole art of offence and defence in practice in the ſixteenth century was here brought forward in one point of obſervation. Taking the knights individually, or in pairs, who are thus dealing their death-like blows, the drawing is excellent, and as much as ſhadowing goes to each figure, ſuch as we perceive in objects when the ſun does not ſhine on them, is well managed; ſo much ſo that each may be fairly inferred to have been wholly painted from a then living character. The horſes, ſpeaking of them as of their riders, are equally deſerving of notice. It is extremely ſatisfactory to obſerve the houſings and capariſons of the horſes, how coſtly and brilliant! The ſhew they preſent are chiefly ornamental, other than the white and red croſſes

croſſes and the royal arms as before hinted. One remarkable circumſtance occurs on the houſings of a horſe belonging to a French knight, which is, that among the foliage are compartments wherein are given the Venus de Medici, Jupiter and Europa, Perſeus and Andromeda, &c. As theſe ſort of Pagan ſtories were at the period we are commenting on taking place of Chriſtian legends introduced on ſuch ſort of warlike furniture, as well as in all architectural decorations, it may not be a thought far-fetched to ſuppoſe the owner of the ſteed thus arrayed to have been ſome travelled amateur in the new Italian mode of embelliſhment, then becoming the rage, and which not long afterwards was univerſally adopted.

In a diſtant part of the field are other troops of horſe coming up in order to join the battle. In the main body of the Engliſh is a banner with the red croſs on a white ground: in like manner the French carry a banner with the white croſs on a red ground. Beyond this ſcene of action, in different parts of the picture, are ſeparate camps; little alteration has been made from their general form even to our day; their arrangements are notwithſtanding ſomething different from our preſent diſpoſure, as many of them are found ſet together in the manner of a caſtle; ſo as to give parallel walls, flanking towers, and towers at the angles. Going ſtill further into the view, is diſcovered a large pile of buildings, probably ſome monaſtery. On either hand, and at certain diſtances, are caſtles of different deſigns, and different degrees of grandeur. Our eyes ſtill looking to the more diſtant objects, the city of Terwaen is ſeen, where are made out the fortified walls of the place, houſes of every deſcription; and from among their maſs riſes in magnificent ſtate a large and ſplendid cathedral. The elevation is of the North ſide, and not unlike our Abbey church at Weſtminſter, except that there is ſeen a very lofty tower ſtanding in the centre of the two tranſepts. The ſurrounding country carries on the ſcene; and in the utmoſt point of the horizon ſtands a ſingle tower, concluding the *enumerata* of this moſt valuable and intrinſic performance.

Upon the whole, taking the picture in its ſeveral parts under the heads of fine drawings, chaſte coſtume, faithful hiſtoric information, architectural diſplay, and numerous other deſiderata, I muſt, and ſo ſhould every brother Antiquary, eſteem it as a jewel of the firſt water, beſtowed from the hand of Royalty to embelliſh the lamp of Antiquarian ſcience, which the gracious giver no doubt imagines burns *clear* in its ſeveral tapers and *undivided!*

A Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of thoſe Artiſts who are permitted to ſit among them.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE following letter, written, it is believed, either by Mr. Samuel or Mr. Roger Gale, may not be thought unworthy a place in your Magazine.

"Sir, I was extremely well pleaſed with the peruſal of your book againſt that long, though pernicious, cuſtom of burying the dead in churches and church-yards, which, indeed, you have very learnedly and clearly diſcuſſed, as well from the practice of the moſt antient nations of the world, the Scriptures, the writings of the Fathers, and the eccleſiaſtical canons; but give me leave, ſir, with all reſpect, to ſay, that your argument might have been brought lower; not to inſiſt farther upon the ſubtle ſuperſtitions of monkery, which introduced this cadaverous uſage into the Engliſh church. Thus was the body of St. Cuthbert firſt brought into the church of Durham after ann. 687. To this many ſtately and rich offerings were made, at divers times, by ſeveral of our kings and nobility; all which, no doubt, were well applied by thoſe who knew how to make right uſe of them. In proceſs of time, the reputation and ſanctity of Cuthbert grew ſo great, that the ſhrine where he lay was thought to diffuſe a miraculous and divine virtue all around it. Then William de Carlipho, Biſhop of Durham, deſirous to partake of the hidden bleſſings of the ſaint, ordered himſelf to be buried near him, who, as the writer of the Hiſtory of the Church of Durham obſerves, was the firſt that preſumed to lie ſo near the body of the holy St. Cuthbert. In proceſs of time others were fond of the ſame relative honours, and had peculiar chapels and altars near their tombs, endowed with ſtipends for the perpetual maintenance of prieſts to celebrate maſſes for the repoſe of the deceaſed. As to the practice of our times, ſo long ſince the Reformation,

I could

I could wish it were altogether as free from the remains of superstition as abuse; *sed dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet*. Do we not find a strange prevalency of humour in some to be buried under the communion-table, or in the Doctor's vault, as it is usually termed (in several of our parish churches, especially in the great metropolis of London); which, as it is looked upon to be a more sacred part of the church, or that they lie longer undisturbed, the charges are proportionably enhanced; but, alas! how frequent the removes are from this sanctuary, to make room for new tenants, the subterraneous prowling sexton and his midnight caravan can best inform us. I am told that, in a certain parish in the Western part of the city, it is customary once in seven years to ransack the vaults under the church, and shake all the bones out of the coffins into one large, promiscuous, and more remote charnary; so that a *Hic jacet* upon the tomb-stone would be but a very uncertain notice where to find the honoured remains of our ancestors. What you have farther hinted concerning the danger of infection proceeding from the corrupt effluvia of dead bodies exhaled by the sun, or otherwise subtilely incorporating themselves with the air, I can give you some instances.

"In the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden (which is a very large parish), the burials are so frequent, that the place is not capacious enough decently to contain the crowds of dead there interred; so that some of them are not laid above a foot under the loose earth. The cemetery is surrounded every way with close buildings; and an acquaintance of mine, an inhabitant there, whose apartments look into that church-yard, hath averred to me, that the house hath been so often annoyed with a putrefying stench from the graves, that the family have often risen in the night time, and have been forced to burn frankincense and other perfumes, to dissipate and break the contagious vapour. Another very odd accident lately happened in a church about four miles from London, where a person of a gross constitution was brought into the body of the church on the Sunday morning before the Divine service began; but, by mistake of the grave-digger, the grave was not made large enough, so that the body remained above ground uninterred all that day; and many of the congregation declared, that the indecency of the sight and the ill scent deterred them from reforting to the church in the afternoon. Many other instances might daily be found of the like nature; but these are flagrant enough.

"Another pernicious consequence of burying in churches is the defacing not only of the floor or pavements of the fabrick; but very often the windows and arches of these sacred edifices are so filled up with odd monuments and trifling inscriptions, that the regularity of architecture and the light itself are too frequently impaired and obstructed; and, what is worse, I have known the whole building demolished, and thrown into a heap of rubbish, by the digging a grave too near the foundation of a pillar; so that, being undermined, great hath been the fall thereof. Thus fell the antient church of Greenwich a few years since*; but, by the providence of Heaven, no person was therein; and thus fell the antient Saxon chapel adjoining to the great church of Kingston upon Thames in the year 17..

"I remember to have seen upon the cieling of the choir of this church, a little before its destruction, the portraiture of queen Elizabeth, painted in colours, and under her the following distich, which, having never met with any where else, I shall here set down:

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa sed ortu
Virginis Elizæ clarior urbe micat."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

THE following letter from the elder brother of Sir William Blackstone to a very learned Author will assist your readers in appreciating his work, reviewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041.

"Winchester, Dec. 15, 1774.

"Dear Sir, I commit your most valuable work to the care of my nephew, Samuel Cooth, whose steadiness I think I can depend on for the safe delivery of

* "In process of time the church became so ruinous, that, about midnight, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1710, the roof fell in. Soon after which the inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for relief to re-build it; and it was expressly provided, 9 Anne, that one of 50 new churches to be built in London and its suburbs should be in the parish of Greenwich." Hasted, I. 33. It was consecrated by Bishop Atterbury in 1718. EDIT.

it at your houſe at Pimperne. I am much indebted to you for the inſtruction and pleaſure it has afforded me. In the very contexture of it I find an apology ready to my hand for detaining it ſo long. It is ſo elaborate and profound, that I could not, with my poor abilities, get through it ſooner. But I find my labour amply compenſated; and though there is room to ſay much on the purity of ſtyle, the critical ſkill, and the honeſt freedom of thought, all which are very conſpicuous in this work; yet, I own, I honour the author moſt for the true Chriſtian ſpirit that breathes through the whole, and ſhews him to be a ſincere believer: an encomium which I moſt heartily wiſh were equally merited by ſome of our preſent bright geniuſes in the church.

Our good friend Dr. Shipman* has received ſome little benefit from Bath water. His intellects are ſomewhat clearer, and his ſpeech leſs embarraſſed. He meditates another trip thither next ſpring; and we truſt, if pleaſe God, with farther ſucceſs. His brother is complaining, but not materially ill.

I hear your old fellow-collegian, Dr. Taylor†, is lately dead. He looked poorly and drooping in September laſt, at our college election. His ſon is a very deſerving youth, and is, I believe, ſure of ſucceeding to New College.

With Mrs. Blackſtone's and my own beſt reſpects to yourſelf and Miſs Bingham, I remain, dear ſir, your affectionate humble ſervant,

CHA. BLACKSTONE‡."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IS not the ſpeech of the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, enquired after by your correſpondent J. W. vol. LXXIV. p. 295, that given by Voltaire in his Hiſtory of the War of 1741, p. 47? "In her diſtreſs ſhe left Vienna, and threw herſelf into the arms of the Hungarians, who had been ſo ill-treated by her father, and by her anceſtors. Having convened the four orders of the ſtate at Peterſburg (qu. Preſburgh), ſhe appeared in the aſſembly, holding her eldeſt ſon in her arms, almoſt yet in his cradle; and, addreſſing herſelf to them in Latin, a language in which ſhe expreſſed herſelf extremely well, ſhe ſpoke to them almoſt in theſe words: 'Abandoned by my friends, perſecuted by my enemies, attacked by my neareſt relations, I have no reſource left but in your fidelity, your courage, and my conſtancy. I commit to your hands the daughter and the ſon of your king, who expect of you their ſafety.'

At this ſpeech the Palatines were greatly moved; and, drawing their ſabres, they all cried out, *Moriamur pro rege noſtro Maria Thereſa.*—"Let us die for our King, Mary Tereſa." They alſo give the title of *King* to their queen, and never was there a princeſs more deſerving of this title. They wept when they took the oath to defend her: ſhe alone appeared unconcerned; but, as ſoon as ſhe retired with her maids of honour, the tears ran plentifully down her cheeks."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 305. Seal 1. S. curie de itat, *or* irar. vicar. noibtru. The figure is St. Andrew; and, by the ſix fleurs de lis, it ſeems a French ſeal.

Seal 2. S. Joh'is Perignohisgano.

Seal 3 ſeems of rude workmanſhip, after the Roman time: the *temple* being the Weſt front of a *church*.

Fig. 12 is the initial I under a coronet.

P. 317. A. B. commenting on Shakſpeare leſs ſatisfactorily than his predeceſſors, has introduced a line about *procraſtination*, that one would take *at firſt ſight* for Shakſpeare, though really not ſo.

P. 348. The price of *both* Timomachus's pictures, *Ajax* and Medea, is given by Pliny. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

AMONG the numerous benevolent inſtitutions which adorn the Britiſh Empire, I have often wiſhed to ſee an eſtabliſhment "For the Relief of Clerzymen who through age or other infirmities are deſirous of retiring from the Miniſterial Function." Surely ſuch an eſtabliſhment would be beneficial for them, and I ſhould think there are many who no doubt would benefit by it, could the ſame be formed upon a liberal plan; I do not ſay how far a reſidence, as a College or Hoſpital, might be congenial to their ſituation under ſuch circumſtances; but if the aged and infirm Clergy had ſome compenſation allowed to induce them to reſign

* Robert S. of All Souls, D. C. L. 1746.

† Query, John Tayler, of All Souls, D. D. vicar of Blidlow, and rector of Weſton-Turville, Bucks.

‡ He was 50 years fellow of New College, rector of Wyche and Wadley, and vicar of Wimering, Hants, in the gift of the College; and died May 1804, aged 83.

reſign their livings, it would, I think, tend very much to ameliorate the condition of the inferior Clergy, and to the promotion of Religion in this country. Many claſſes of men have ſome reſource in ſickneſs or declining years; the army and military officers have their half-pay; many ſocieties have relief among themſelves in ſickneſs or age, and numerous are the penſions beſtowed by our beloved Sovereign for long and faithful ſervices; therefore, ſuch an eſtabliſhment as I have pointed out would, as I have before obſerved, be the means of bettering the condition of the Clergy. An interference of the Legiſlature would very much aſſiſt ſuch an inſtitution, by enacting, that whenever an incumbent is deſirous of retiring on account of age or other infirmities, the ſucceſſor ſhould be obliged to allow him a certain portion of the net income of the living for his life. I am no advocate for the Roman Catholic Religion, but think their monaſtic inſtitutions in their primitive purity excellent, as a fine aſylum for Religion and old age; but, like moſt other inſtitutions, very much abuſed. Indeed, where is the charitable foundation which has not deviated from the plan of its original Donator?

I have often thought, if "Benefit Societies" could be formed upon an extenſive foundation, as *reſidence* for decayed houſe-keepers and others, whoſe property or income are too ſmall to admit of a comfortable ſubſiſtence when living ſeparately; ſuch inſtitutions would be the means of keeping very many upright honeſt individuals from poverty and diſtreſs, and very much relieve the poor-rates (which are ſquandered upon the idle and diſſolute) in this country. Every ſociety or claſs of people, when united, live cheaper and better than when each individual is ſeparated. *To retire upon a moderate competency*, without any proſpect of its increaſe, is now become almoſt impoſſible; for, however well concerted the plan, the calls of Government, together with the increaſe of every article in life occaſioned thereby, for all eventually falls upon the conſumer, frequently fruſtrates every deſign of that nature. Many perſons there are of both ſexes, who, having ſome few years ago retired upon their incomes of 200 of 300l. a year, ariſing from their property in the *funds*, never imagined the increaſe in the ſupport of life would have been ſo much advanced at this period, and that Government would call upon them for 10 or 15l. *per annum* out of ſuch their ſmall funded income. If ſuch perſons were formed into large ſocieties, they would ſcarcely, if at all, for the reaſons I have before ſtated, experience any difference in their ſupport and circumſtances in life. Suppoſe an inſtitution of this nature conſiſted of one hundred perſons, each of them paying 30l. *per annum* during their lives (or a premium adequate to it) which would keep out low people from uniting with them, the annual income or produce would be 3000l. *per annum*, which would enable them to live very comfortably, a building having been previouſly erected for the purpoſe.

It is with a view of bettering the condition of the Clergy in particular, that I have, Mr. Urban, thus ſtated my ſentiments; having the higheſt opinion of that claſs of the community, and with a firm perſuaſion that Religion is the principal ſupport of every well-regulated Government.

Will ſome one of your Clerical correſpondents be ſo obliging as to point out where a "Week's Preparation for worthy receiving the Lord's Supper" is publiſhed? A friend of mine has lately purchaſed two books of that nature: the one is compiled in obſolete language, and the other borders upon Methodiſm. Is not there a *modern* publication of this nature *by ſome Clergyman of the Church of England?*

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *New-Inn, May 14.*

I SEND you a ſpecimen of Peat from the excavations at the Iſle of Dogs. There are many hundred loads now dug up; and, being loſt to the publick, I am fully aware the liberality of the Commiſſioners will, on proper application, permit any quantity of it to be taken on moderate terms; and I am alſo fully convinced your diſcerning philanthropy will give every enforcement to this hint before it be too late. Remember the extravagant price of Coals; and I am told they will be no lower this year. Point out to the induſtrious houſe-keeper, the artizan, and the farmer, the advantages of Peat, and where it may be had at ſo cheap a rate; and you will oblige the community at large, and your old friend and correſpondent,

CHOROGRAPHOS.

Meteorological Diary for April 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.										
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aſpects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month
1	29.51	R	47	46	2			2	V.L.	29.56	R	53	55	2			2	V.L.	
2	.72	R	45	41.5	2			2	No.	.74	R	55	56				4	No.	
3	.73	S	47	46				4	No.	.73	St	52	53	2			2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
4	.21	S	45	42			2	2	R.B.	.21	St	44	42	1			3	B.	☽ gr. D. N.
5	.36	S	40	39				4	R.B.	.33	S	42	41				4	R.B.	
6	.42	R	41	39	3			1	L.	.61	R	47	44	3	1			L.	☽
7	.90	R	43	41	3	1			V.L.	30.00	R	45	50.5	3	1			L.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in ♉
8	30.10	R	41	34	4				No.	.12	St	56	51	3	1			V.L.	
9	.12	S	44	41			4		No.	.12	St	58	55			3	1	V.L.	
10	.00	S	45	41.5			4		No.	29.94	S	59	60				4	No.	
11	29.77	S	47	43				4	No.	.72	S	61	60				4	No.	☽ in Eq. D.
12	.58	S	47	43			3	1	No.	.55	S	61	60.5			3	1	V.L.	
13	.45	S	45	45		1	3		No.	.42	S	60	62		1	3		L.	☌, ☌ ☽ ♄, ☽
14	.25	S	50	50		2	2		L.	.25	St	60	59		3	1		B.	[gr. Lat. S.
15	.24	S	47	44	3	1			L.	.22	St	51	49.5	4		[illegible]		L.	
16	.26	R	45	41			2	2	L.	.20	R	45	44	1			3	L.	
17	.50	R	43	41	4				R.B.	.58	R	46	47	2	2			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃
18	.70	R	43	44	3			1	L.	.71	R	54	52	2			2	V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
19	.81	R	46	44	3			1	No.	.82	R	57	54	2			2	V.L.	☽ in apogee
20	.92	St	47	45			4		No.	.96	R	62	59	3			1	No.	
21	.95	St	48	45	1			3	No.	.91	S	56	59.5	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ♌
22	.86	St	48	44		2	2		V.L.	.86	S	59	55		3	1		V.L.	☾
23	.87	St	43	40	1	3			V.L.	.81	S	53	50	1	3			L.	
24	.44	S	41	39		2	2		V.L.	.29	S	46	47		2	2		L.	☽ in eq. A.
25	.13	R	45	44.5		4			L.	.16	R	48	49		3	1		L.	
26	.24	R	46	45	4				V.L.	.24	St	50	53		3	1		V.L.	☽ gr. Lat N.
27	.42	R	46	42	3			1	L.	.50	R	48	49	2			2	L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
28	.53	R	42	36	2	2			No.	.56	R	46	44.5	1			3	V.L.	
29	.32	S	41	34		3	1		L.	.17	S	46	36	2	2			L.	●
30	.42	R	39	36	4				V.L.	.46	St	49	48				4	V.L.	☽ in perigee
	29.59		44.70	41.88	42	21	29	28		29.62		51.63	51.52	36	27	15	42		

On the 7th of this month I again ſaw the large ſpot which traverſed the Sun's face laſt; indeed the appearance of the Solar diſk was not much different from that of the 11th ult. When a drawing of the *maculæ* was taken on the 9th, I found the large ſpot very much divided, a ſegment of which is broken into ſeveral very ſmall ones; a *penumbra* ſtill ſurrounds it. Several ſpots, though but ſmall, were ſeen toward the end of the month.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

MELANCTHON, p. 219, has aimed a deep wound at the Eſtabliſhed Church through the ſides of the Clergy. As I entertain great regard for that highly-reſpectable Body, I cannot but feel very ſenſibly the many unjuſt inſinuations which it has of late been ſo much the faſhion to throw out againſt them.

That, from ſome cauſes or other, our Churches have been much deſerted, is a melancholy truth, which can neither be evaded or denied. In this point I perfectly agree with Melanchthon. But I by no means agree with him in the reaſons he aſſigns for ſuch deſertion. His firſt charge againſt the Clergy is their "bad reading," which, he ſays, "in

"in the opinion of many obſervers, is the means of driving away its hearers from the Eſtabliſhed Church." And he "*willingly* admits that the illiterate utterance of ſome Preachers, the dull monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent hally habits of the generality, are diſguſting to the congregation, and diſgraceful to the profeſſion." Now, Mr. Urban, accuſations of this general nature are much more eaſily made than ſubſtantiated. And though, doubtleſs, there may be many inſtances where they but too juſtly apply, yet I can by no means admit that they are chargeable upon the *generality* of the Clergy, or that Divine Service is not, generally ſpeaking, performed in our Churches with as much ſolemnity and decorum as in any Places of Worſhip whatever. But, Sir, the attack does not reſt here; and from irreverence in the performance of the ſervice of the Church, we are now led on to "the indecent practices of her Preachers without her walls," as the principal cauſe of theſe deplorable deſertions. The ſame kind of anſwer which I have given to the firſt part of the accuſation will, I conceive, apply more forcibly here. It is certainly greatly to be lamented that there ſhould be *any perſons* amongſt the Clergy who, by the immorality of their lives, and total diſregard of their ſacred function, ſhould give juſt cauſe of offence to ſerious and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians. Wherever theſe inſtances occur, I join with Melanchthon in his reprobation of ſuch characters, and in a hope that our Biſhops will exert the authority with which they are inveſted, to rid the Church of ſuch noxious weeds. But, Mr. Urban, I contend, and I hope with truth and reaſon on my ſide, that ſuch *general charges* as theſe by no means apply to the *great Body* of the Clergy; and that it is uncandid and illiberal in the higheſt degree to throw out ſuch general invectives againſt a very large and reſpectable Body of men, without even a ſhadow of proof being adduced in ſupport of them. Such a conduct as this ſurely does not ſavour much of that charity which "thinketh no evil, which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." In one reſpect, indeed, it partakes of this deſcription, but not in the ſenſe deſigned by the Apoſtle; for it *believeth all things*, not in the charitable ſenſe intended by him; but is ever ready to give credit to every idle malevolent report injurious to the character of a Clergyman, which is ſoon worked up into general reflections upon the whole order.

When it is conſidered what a large Body of men the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment conſiſt of, it would indeed be ſomewhat extraordinary if, among ſuch a number, there were none who, by their evil practices, brought diſgrace upon their profeſſion. Such perſons, wherever they are to be found, it is by no means my wiſh to ſcreen from the contempt and puniſhment they ſo juſtly deſerve. But I would charitably hope ſuch inſtances are not ſo frequent as the Writer would inſinuate; and ſurely the whole Body ought not to be held up to public contempt on account of the miſconduct of a few individuals.

But, Mr. Urban, if I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, it is not in reality a regard for, but a ſecret enmity to the Eſtabliſhment, which lurks at the bottom of theſe repeated attacks upon its Miniſters. It is, in my opinion, Melanchthon and ſuch writers as he, who, in his own language, "ulcerate the boſom of our Church," by cauſing ſchiſms and diviſions within her, and, under the ſpecious guiſe of regard for her intereſts, are ſecretly but inceſſantly labouring to ſubvert and deſtroy her. And it appears to me that the greateſt danger the has to fear, ariſes not ſo much from our open and avowed Enemies, as from a formidable party within ourſelves, who eagerly lay hold of every opportunity to draw away the people from their regular Miniſters, and induce them to deſert their Pariſh Church, to attend what they fanatically term the more *evangelical Doctrines* of the Conventicle. This is a well-known fact; and it behoves every friend of the Eſtabliſhed Church, but more eſpecially her Miniſters, to be ever on their guard, and to endeavour both by their life and doctrine, to convince ſuch gainſayers, and repel their attacks, of whom it ſurely is not too harſh to pronounce that they are deficient in that true Chriſtian Charity which St. Paul ſo beautifully deſcribes: and of all pretences to Religion devoid of this ſpirit, I would ſay in the words of the ſame Apoſtle, that they are no better than "ſounding braſs, or a tinkling cymbal."

A CHURCHMAN.

The

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXIV.

WE have, it may be recollected, throughout theſe eſſays, conſtantly endeavoured to prove that the Pointed Style of Architecture owed its origin to this country; and ever combated the odious and opprobrious name "Gothic" in all its ſtrong-holds, in order to conſign a term of ſuch a degrading tendency to oblivion. Yet the hints given were not introduced in that regular way which was neceſſary to ſtrike conviction on the minds of thoſe who are not inſenſible to the merits of our old artiſts, or ſo given up to habit, but upon mature demonſtration might be induced to own they have encouraged an unjuſt diſtinction, which the ſooner got rid of the better. Under theſe circumſtances, the following ideas are ſubmitted to general conſideration, previous to the account of our ſurvey of an antient pile long under the power of modern improvement, and which, it appears, will be ſubmitted to farther trials of Taſte and Genius.

Among the original inhabitants of this Iſland we find the Architecture was compoſed of long ſtones ſet up in perpendicular poſitions, thereby to ſupport other oblong ſtones laid on them for the purpoſe of coverings, to keep out the weather. Reflecting on the length of time ſince theſe people governed the land, it is more to be wondered at that there are any examples of the above kind in being, than that there ſhould be ſo few to guide opinion in this reſpect. The workmanſhip of theſe erections ſeems at firſt ſight, or from a ſuperficial examination, rude; the ſtones of unequal thickneſs, and irregular in their ſhapes; however, by a critical and nice inveſtigation, it is evident that the maſonry originally was correct and uniform. Of all the remaining erections of this ſort, at once a deſign of great magnitude, ſublime in its arrangement, and awefully grand in the whole compoſure, *Stonehenge* affords the moſt certain proofs of my poſition. Here, it is apparent, the tooling was complete in the moſt exact degree; and, to give an impreſſion of ſuperior dignity, each part of the building conſiſted of one entire ſtone, from thoſe of a common ſize to others of prodigious dimenſions. Whatever the lines of this, and inferior performances of the like caſt, now preſent as being imperfect, the cauſe muſt have ariſen from the effect of the rain, and other elementary deſcending force, acting on the upper parts of the ſtones, and againſt certain angles, rendering them even ſuch as we at preſent behold.

The *Roman* ſojourners in our kingdom brought, beyond diſpute, models of their fineſt edifices; and England, no doubt, ſoon ſhone with a new architectural diſplay of temples, palaces, and noble manſions. Acquainted as we all are, in the completeſt manner, with every mode of their art, it becomes no difficult taſk to conceive what a ſcene of profeſſional pride beamed from one end of the land to the other. And although fewer ſpecimens of their labours are found than thoſe of the Aborigines whom they ſubjugated, ſtill, by what we have ſeen, as the particles of the temple at *Bath*, the Palace in *Glouceſterſhire*, Gate at *Lincoln*, Wall and Pavement at *Leiceſter*, veſtiges of buildings at *Caerwent* and *Caerleon*, Monmouthſhire, &c. the imagination reſts ſatisfied that thoſe works ſet up by them in ſo ne degree rivaled their boaſted building in realms which they had left, to ſeek perhaps a more genial clime in this our "ſea-girt Iſle."

The *Saxon* interlopers ſoon changed the face of the Architectural hemiſphere, by altering the principal proportions of the Roman deſigns, and varying the characters of the decorations, mouldings, and ornaments. Though the Roman principle was thus broke in upon, it was not ſet aſide: indeed it may be ſaid to be Roman Architecture *improved*, according to the acceptation of the ſenſe when any of our Cathedrals are ſubjected to the power of modern "Taſte," exemplified in *Saliſbury*, *Lichfield*, and *Hereford* Cathedrals. Theſe Saxon innovators going on with their employ, we find a new feature in architecture ſtruck out, a new genus in ſcience made manifeſt; this was a "POINTED ARCH," formed by the interſection of two ſemicircular arches, which ſemicircular form was the great mark of theſe maſter workmen, and the ſtill greater adepts in the noble art, who had left Albion's fair fields for them to ſet forth thereon their changeful modes of building. Theſe Saxon Architects, pleaſed we may conceive, at the novelty accruing from this important diſcovery, ſo far ſurpaſſing all the little efforts done by them before, went on erecting large piles,

piles, ſometimes with whole ranges of interſecting Arches [Weſt front of *St. Botolph's* Church, *Colcheſter*, *Malmeſbury* Abbey Church, &c.], and at other times with the Pointed Arch, either alternately with the ſemicircular Arch in one range [Choir of *Canterbury* Cathedral; &c.], or, in the different ſtories of a building, a Pointed arch over a ſemicircular Arch [*Landaff* Cathedral, &c. &c.] or a ſemicircular Arch over a Pointed arch [*Malmeſbury* Abbey Church, &c.]. It was now the true Saxon mode began to ſubmit, like the ſtyle that had gone before, to a new order of conſtruction, yet ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the main body of deſign; for it is not perceptible that the mouldings and ornaments had in the leaſt been touched upon, ſuch detail continuing in uſe for centuries, as though all future chance of ſubverſion was as improbable as impracticable.

The *Normans* came; they ſaw, and took poſſeſſion. For a while the architectural ſtream flowed on in the ſame courſe the old Saxons had traced out. At length the Pointed Arch began to gain an aſcendancy over the ſemicircular Arch; and, in the interior of the great Church, *Hexham*, Northumberland, we find in the three ſtories the latter arch occupies but one range, and that in the gallery, while the other arches of the fabrick are all pointed. The mouldings and ornaments alſo evinced ſome varieties. The next ſtep ſeems to have been, to reduce the conſequence of the ſemicircular arch, by aſſigning it very inferior ſtations, as in receſſes on the baſements of ſtructures, or their arched interſections ſtuck in the like places; a ſort of laſt ſtruggle before their final excluſion. A rare example of this occurs in the *Temple* Church, London, where, in the elevation of the circular nave, the Pointed ſtyle carries its triumph with a high hand over the Saxon mode; yet, notwithſtanding this parade of victory, the Saxon peculiarities retain a conſiderable ſhare of their original dominion; and, though retiring into the vale of diſuſe, retires with dignity and reſpect. Taking the maſs of decorations from our various edifices, the conflict between the new and old work is very conſpicuous. A column, for inſtance, with a Saxon baſe, and capital in the new or bell ſhape; another baſe and capital of the ſame conjunctive kind, ſupporting a Saxon capital [*Canterbury* Cathedral]: theſe ſort of ſpecimens denoting the final cloſe between the two contending ſtyles. Among other examples of the like nature, and ſet up, it might be inferred, to paſs the ordeal of public criticiſm at this period of our antient art, is a Pointed arch in the Weſt front of *Dunſtable* Church, where, on the right hall of the Architrave, are the Saxon diagonals or zig-zags, and on the left half are mouldings only of the new make. Indeed, the precedents in every part of the kingdom are ſo infinite, which exhibit the gradual ſpringing-up of the Pointed Style out of its parent ſtock the Saxon, that all doubt as to the accidental produce of this Order among us muſt, or ought to be, relinquiſhed, when confirmations ſo ſtrong remain on walls which have borne through the laps of ages, and now ſerve to confirm theſe our remarks*. Nay, the Weſt front of *Dunſtable* church (already alluded to) carries on its face the whole ſyſtem of our antient Architecture from the pure Saxon, its intermediate changes, the introduction of the Pointed mode, the conflict between them for preference, the entire emancipation of the latter to a full and beauteous diſplay, its decline alſo in perfection, and near extinction, even ſo low as the Sixteenth Century. So complete a ſchool of information brought into one point on the preſent ſubject is really extraordinary, and cannot otherwiſe be accounted for than by inferring ſuch an object had formation, as the work, at every particular epoch of architectural change, underwent ſome material repair or alteration.

Reverting to the progreſs of the Pointed Style, we find, after a run of three or four centuries, wherein the features of this and the Saxon method maintained ſuch conſpicuous parts, the new Order gained a complete eſtabliſhment in its own native and elegant form, as is ſo majeſtically preſented to the world in *Saliſbury* and *Wells* cathedrals, interior of *Weſtminſter* Abbey church, &c. &c. The Pointed ſtyle thus fixed on a ſeeming permanent baſis, we here diſmiſs the argument; and by way of reſult to what we have advanced, ſubmit the two following queſtions:

* See a delineatory attempt to prove this theory in Carter's Antient Architecture of England.

I. Is

I. Is it conſiſtent to imagine, according to common opinion, that what is vulgarly call'ed "Gothic," and by us termed the "Pointed Style of Architecture," ſhould have been imported from foreign lands (when it is evident, from exiſting documents, it *had* its riſe and progreſs among us); and that, if ſuch an Order had been an exotic production, the whole body of deſign would have burſt forth in ſome particular buildings without our witneſſing thoſe innumerable buddings and bloſſomings of the art on almoſt every antient edifice throughout the country?

II. If we allow the Pointed Style to be of native growth, if we affect to be enraptured with its excellences, if we are making a ſhew of bringing it once more into practice, why ſtigmatize its glories with the barbarous name *Gothic*?

AN ARCHITECT.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(*Continued from p.* 228.)

ONE of my fellow-travellers from Bruſſels to Ghent was an intelligent tradeſman of the former place, who was bound for London, and to whom, among other civilities, I owed my introduction to an Inn where the bill of fare was good, and the bill of coſts reaſonable. This gentleman accompanied me in a ramble through Ghent, and, with all the pride of a Fleming, pointed out the curioſities of that once celebrated place. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Bavon, a wealthy lord of Flanders, who lived in the 7th century; and whoſe great liberality in building churches and monaſteries gained him a place in the Catalogue of Saints. This noble edifice ſtands in the middle of the city. The Choir is peculiarly magnificent, and highly ornamented. Some of the epiſcopal monuments were very ſplendid, and there were ſeveral exquiſite marble ſtatues. The pulpit, or, to uſe the language of my popiſh guide, the *chair of Truth*, was a noble piece of marble workmanſhip. Beſides the cathedral there are ſix pariſh churches in Ghent; and a great many churches and chapels belonging to the numerous monaſtic inſtitutions in this city; among them the abbey of St. Pierre ſtands conſpicuous; *velut inter ignes Luna minores.* Mr. Peckham's deſcription of it ſuperſedes any thing that could come from my pen.

"The Abbey of St. Pierre is infinitely beyond any thing in Ghent. It is ſituated on a riſing ground at the extremity of the town; and conſiſts of an Abbot and thirty-ſeven Benedictine Monks. The refectory is fitter for a palace than a convent; it is paved with black and white marble, and painted throughout in a very maſterly manner. The library is equally magnificent; the ceiling is painted in freſco by Simmonds, and the walls over the bookcaſes are painted in imitation of baſſo-relievo by Gerard of Antwerp. From the windows you have a moſt delightful as well as extenſive view of the country. In the church is ſome tapeſtry held in great eſtimation, which has been there upward of two centuries. It contains the Hiſtory of St. Peter and Paul, in diverſe compartments, moſt admirably finiſhed; it was the work of Crayer of Bruſſels. The horſe, in the Converſion of St. Paul, is the fineſt animal I ever beheld. Our Saviour ſtanding on tiptoe on a wave is the true ſublime; and is moſt happily executed. Elymas ſtruck with blindneſs, has much merit; and a marble floor is as nicely imitated in the tapeſtry as I have ever ſeen in a picture!"

This monaſtery is, or *was*, the richeſt in Flanders. The Abbot had the title of Prince of Camphin, or Primate of Flanders; his temporal juriſdiction in Ghent was very conſiderable, and he poſſeſſed an extenſive eccleſiaſtical patronage. There was a large and numerous *Beguinage* at Ghent. To explain the meaning of this term fully to your readers, I beg leave to tranſcribe a paſſage from Shaw's Sketches of the Hiſtory of the Auſtrian Netherlands: 'An inſtitution of the religious kind, which took its riſe in theſe provinces, and is peculiar to them, is the female community named the Beguines. They dwell together in the ſame quarter of the city, wear the ſame ſimple habit, profeſs obedience to a ſuperior, and dedicate a part of the day to devotion; but they ſeclude not themſelves like the nuns, from the world, and they retain the liberty of quitting the profeſſion of Beguines, and entering into the married ſtate when they think fit. The Beguines, when they are admitted into this community, are required to bring with them a ſmall ſum of money, and employ their leiſure

ſure in needle-work, and other female occupations; ſo that their maintenance lays no burthen upon the publick. St. Begga, whoſe name is retained by the Beguines, is ſaid to have founded this inſtitution, which yields a reſpectable retreat to women that poſſeſs a ſlender income, or that may chance to be left without protector or guide. A great number of women in theſe lands take the profeſſion of Beguines. A *Beguinage* is found in every great city, and ſurrounded with walls, and laid out into neat ſtreets and buildings, the dwellings of the Beguines, reſembles itſelf a ſmall city.'

The Beguine nuns are clothed in black, and wear cambrick head dreſſes; when they appear in the ſtreets they wear deep black veils. Their movements indicate great ſofineſs and gentleneſs of ſpirit, and with the aid of a graceful form, often excite a wiſh in the ſpectator to view the countenance unveiled. The following quotation from Prior's Alma frequently occurred to me among the nunneries of Flanders.

And ſoftly drawing back the veil,
The God ſhall to his Vot'ries tell
Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace,
That deck'd dear Eloiſa's face.

All the time which the Beguine nuns can ſpare from their feminine occupations and the duties of private and ſocial devotion, is dedicated to attendance on the ſick in hoſpitals and private houſes. The author of a charming Poem lately publiſhed, entitled The Sabbath *, thus conſecrates his genius in praiſe of the Beguines:

" Bleſt be the female Votaries whoſe days
No Sabbath of their pious labours prove,
Whoſe lives are conſecrated to the toil
Of miniſt'ring around th' uncurtain'd couch
Of pain and poverty: bleſt be the hands,
The lovely hands (for beauty, youth and grace
Are oft conceal'd by Pity's cloſeſt veil)
That mix the cup medicinal, that bind
The wounds which ruthleſs warfare and diſeaſe
Have to the Lazar-houſe conſigned.
Fierce ſuperſtition of the mitred King!
Almoſt I could forget thy torch and ſtake,
When I this bleſſed Siſterhood ſurvey;
Compaſſion's Prieſteſſes, diſciples true,
Of him whoſe touch was health, whoſe ſingle word
Electrified with life the palſied arm;
Of him who ſaid, *Take up thy bed and walk!*
Of him who cried to Lazarus, *Come forth!*

Ye female votaries of the inſipid rout, and of the aſſembly-room; ye retailers of morning ſcandal, who poſſeſs the means "To eaſe the oppreſſed, and raiſe the ſinking heart;" can you contraſt yourſelves with the pious and benevolent Beguines without a bluſh; yea, rather without painful apprehenſions of what may be your doom in the ſolemn day of viſitation, when you will be called upon to give an account of your ſtewardſhip?

I have often wiſhed, Mr. Urban, that we had ſome public inſtitutions in this country for the ſupport and protection of well-educated females who have the misfortune to be either without money or without friends. The conductors of the Lutheran reformation, in this reſpect, I think, ſhewed more wiſdom than thoſe who were concerned in the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes in England; and in ſo ſaying, I have no doubt, that you, Friend Urban, if required, would be my compurgator, that I have no hankering after Popery.

In the ſpacious ſquare at Ghent, called *le Marché du Vendredi*, ſtands a ſtatue of Charles V. in his imperial robes, an object which the citizens of Ghent cannot regard with emotions either of reſpect or gratitude; inaſmuch as it can only ſerve to remind them of the degradation to which his proud and vindictive ſpirit had reduced that once great and flouriſhing place. I recollect another large ſquare, of which I forget the name, which has a charming promenade ſhaded by rows of trees, and may be called the *Bond-ſtreet* of Ghent.

On one of the bridges of this city is an object which has been noticed by almoſt every touriſt, namely, a figure in bronze of a ſon in the act of ſtriking with a ſabre the blow which was to cut off his father's head. The popular ſtory, as every *valet de place* has got it by heart, runs thus: The father and ſon had been condemned for ſome offence againſt the ſtate; and the ſentence was, that one of them muſt die by the hand of the other. After many painful ſtruggles between the father and the ſon, the conteſt was decided by the judges, who ordered the ſon to be the executioner; and the ſtory goes, that, in attempting to ſtrike the fatal blow, the blade broke, leaving the hilt in his hand; which circumſtance being regarded as an interpoſition of Providence, they were both pardoned. Of this incident, which is ſaid to have taken

* See our laſt Review, p. 351.

taken place in 1371, there is a picture in the *Hotel de Ville*; which building, to borrow the words of Mr. Peckham, "has two fronts, the one in the Gothic, the other in the Grecian style, of three stories, adorned with Attic, Ionic, and Corinthian columns." Near the town-house stands the *Belfry*, which is an elevated tower, with 300 steps, adorned with a fine clock, a chime of musical bells, and one large bell in particular called *Roeland*, of the enormous weight of eleven thousand pounds. The tower is surmounted by a dragon of gilt brass, which, tradition says, was conveyed from Constantinople by Baldwin the 9th Count of Flanders, and Emperor of the East. The citadel is a regular fortification, erected in 1584 under the auspices of the Duke of Parma.

The palace called the Cour du Prince, in which Charles V. was born, was built in the fourteenth century by Count Louis of Male.

There are two canals at Ghent deserving of particular notice; one for Bruges, the work of the 17th century, extending eight leagues; the other for *Sas de Gand*, whence it discharges itself into the sea, which was finished in 1561. There are also two beautiful paved roads; one towards Brussels, constructed in 1705; and the other towards Courtray, which was completed in 1722.

I remember being conducted by my guide to a quay, where I saw numbers of people disembark, who looked like our common day-labourers, each man being equipped with a spade and a wallet. I was told that the place of their destination was Maubeuge, where they were to be employed in digging the trenches for the siege of that town; and I was moreover informed, that the Emperor obliged every parish to furnish certain quotas for digging lines of circumvallation about besieged places. I could not help feeling for the poor fellows, at being thus dragged from the peaceful and innocent use of their spades at home to the service on which they were bound.

I took my passage from Ghent to Bruges in a large and commodious vessel, vastly superior in elegance and comfort to any of the treckschuytes that I had seen in Holland. In fact, this boat might be called a floating tavern, which furnished most excellent entertainment. I sat down at noon with a genteel party to a handsome, or rather sumptuous dinner, consisting of three courses, a good desert, and delicious wines. The vessel glided along the canal with a motion so imperceptible, that I sat as much at my ease as if I had been in a house on *terra firma*. The weather was uncommonly fine; the company very agreeable; and the voyage in all respects was so pleasant, that I could not help feeling some regret when the pilot announced our arrival at Bruges; my adventures at which place must be postponed to a future letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. FORSYTH.

"Be thou as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape Calumny." SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

IN vol. LXXIV. p. 787, you paid a slight, but very just tribute of respect to the memory of as worthy and unoffending a man as, I believe, ever lived: I mean the late William Forsyth, esq. of Kensington; and, from an intimation toward the end of your paragraph, I was led to expect that long ere this, some one of my worthy friend's numerous acquaintance would have furnished you with a biographical account of him. As, however, no one has yet stepped forward, perhaps the very few data subjoined may not (in the absence of a more detailed memoir) be unacceptable from your constant reader. S. J.

MR. FORSYTH was born at Old Meldrum, in the County of Aberdeen, in 1737. He was early initiated in Horticulture; came to London in the Spring of the year 1763, and shortly afterward became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at their Physic-garden in Chelsea; and whom he succeeded in that situation in 1771. Here he remained till the beginning of the year 1784, when he was appointed by his Majesty chief superintendant of the Royal Gardens at Kensington and St. James's; which employments he held until his death, July 25, 1804.

About the year 1768, Mr. Forsyth paid particular attention to the cultivation of Fruit and Forest Trees, and turned his thoughts more especially toward the discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to them. After repeated trials, he at length succeeded in preparing one which

which fully anſwered his expectation; and in the year 1789, the ſucceſs of his experiments attracted the notice of the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, upon whoſe recommendation a Committee of both Houſes of Parliament was appointed to report upon the merits of his diſcovery. The reſult of their enquiries was, a perfect conviction of its utility*; and in conſequence, an Addreſs was voted by the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, praying that a reward might be granted to Mr. Forſyth, upon his diſcloſing the ſecret of his Compoſition to the publick; which was accordingly done; and in 1791, Mr Forſyth publiſhed his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Foreſt Trees;" to which he added the whole of the Correſpondence between the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, the Committee of Parliament, and himſelf.

In 1802, Mr. Forſyth publiſhed the final reſult of his labours, in "A Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees," &c. in a 4to volume, with many plates; the value of which work has been duly appreciated by the Publick, three editions having been ſold in a very ſhort time.

Mr. Forſyth was a Member of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, and other Societies both at home and abroad. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IN addition to the many benefits we have derived from that humble animal the Cow, we are now indebted to her for a mitigation of one of the greateſt calamities and moſt loathſome diſeaſes that has afflicted mankind. We indeed have greater reaſon for revering that animal than even the Hindoos. By the bye, Mr. Urban, we owe to the Hindoos the practice of inoculation; for to this day the Bramins alone inoculate all caſts of their own people as well as Mahomedans; and even the native born Chriſtians; and I have no doubt the Turks received the practice from them. In India, particularly Bengal, it is the cuſtom when a patient recovers from the Small-pox to make *poojah*, that is, to pray, and make offerings of rice, flour, fruits, ſugar, &c. and, which is ſingular, theſe articles are placed in the high way, to be eaten ſolely by aſſes. Combine this with the accidental diſcovery of the Vaccine matter; and may we not indulge a conjecture that their offering to this animal may have been from ſome conviction or perſuaſion that the diſeaſe had been mitigated, by ſome means or other, through this animal?

Yours, &c. A PUNDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

I AM at a loſs to know, why our public Foreſts are ſo much neglected that every ambitious man ſhould, according to his own fancy, ſeize, and convert to his own uſe, ſuch parts as his pride or avarice points out as ſuitable to his own ſituation. This ſeems an eaſy method of obtaining or enlarging an eſtate; and, as it appears to be an iniquitous method of robbing the publick, why may not the poor man's cow have her acculſomed food? and why ſhould his lordly neighbour ſwallow all the common foreſt rights? And yet this ſeems to be the fact, to which many a Foreſt bears teſtimony; where the great man's park burſts beyond its own bounds, and bids defiance to all limitation, and thus, by dire oppreſſion, he enlargeth his eſtate by frequent and continued encroachments.—Look at Epping Foreſt! See the havock made there by wanton Oppreſſion! and even now increaſing to its ruin, unleſs ſome ſpeedy ſtop be applied, which, though in every one's power, ſeems totally neglected. Thus then it ſeems that the beſt paſturage of the Foreſt was ſubmitted to the giant hands of pride and avarice to inevitable deſtruction; unleſs any or every man will ſtand forth firm, and oppoſe the tyranny. A. R.

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* Let his calumniator (for by the xxiid page of the Preface to his ſecond edition of the "Treatiſe on Fruit Trees," we perceive that he has "not eſcaped Calumny") be told, that the following perſons compoſed the Board of Land Revenue, and the Parliamentary Committee of Inſpection:

Commiſſioners of Land Revenue:

Sir Charles Middleton (now Lord Barham, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty). *Sir John Call,* *John Fordyce, Eſq.*

Committee of Inquiry and Examination:

The Marquis of Abercorn,	*Sir George Yonge,*	*William Pulteney, Eſq.*
Earl of Upper Oſſory,	*John Rolle, Eſq.*	*Robert Barclay, Eſq.*
Viſcount Barrington,	*Philip Stephens, Eſq.*	*Hans Sloane, Eſq.*
Lord Frederick Campbell,	*C. M. Pierrepont, Eſq.*	*William Manning, Eſq.*

[**** The Letter addreſſed by the above Noble and Honourable Committee to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall be given in our next. EDIT.]

96. *The Hiſtory of* Chicheſter; *interſperſed with various Notes and Obſervations on the early and preſent State of the City, the moſt remarkable Places in its Vicinity and the County of* Suſſex *in general; with an Appendix, containing the Charters of the City at Three different Times: alſo, an Account of all the Pariſhes in the County, their Names, Patronage, Appropriation, Value in the King's Books, Firſt Fruits, &c. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to* William Hayley, *Eſq. By* Alexander Hey, *M. A. Vicar of* Wiſborough Green, *and Chaplain of* St. Mary's *Chapel, in this City.* Chicheſter, 1804. 8vo.

WE have found ſo much ſatisfaction in peruſing this Hiſtory, that, if we did not know the fallibility to which the beſt works are liable, we ſhould regret that it had any imperfection. A proper compliment is paid, in the dedication, to Mr. Hayley, a native of Chicheſter; and the preface informs us that the author wrote "The Chicheſter Guide" about 20 years ago, which he has in this work corrected and enlarged, and intends an account of the privileges of Boſcham manor. Like Dr. Henry, he has deſcribed the manners of the people, and the progreſs of agriculture, trade, ſcience, and art, in the ſeveral periods, with a degree of diſcuſſion not uſually met with in modern works of this kind, without their ſuperficial flippancy, which our duty as Reviewers obliges us to point out. There is, in p. 40, a fragment of Cædmon's poem on Creation, mentioned by Bede, E. H. IV. 22. done into Engliſh by Ar. H. perhaps Arthur Hall, a perſon of fortune, a member of parliament, a poet and antiquary, in the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. of whom we ſhould be glad to know more.

The names of authors cited in the notes are too *ſhort*, except Pontopopidan, p. 159, too *long*.—P. 270. Biſhop Groſted's name is ſpelt Grouthead; a variety different from all the varieties in Dr. Pegge's Life of him, p. 298; and we are ſorry to ſee that the *e* is not omitted in *ſcites*, when we have ſo often proteſted againſt it.

The "Pipes made of pottery, of different lengths, the interior diameter about three inches, and having the end of one inſerted into the other," p. 175, are not of *Roman* but of Engliſh manufacture, about the reign of Elizabeth or Henry VIII. A quantity of them, as if in the place of manufacture, was found ſome years ago in the fields between Iſlington and Highbury.

Of doubtful authority appears to us the *Letter written* to Sir *John* Aſhburnham by King *Harold*, to come and meet him with troops; which, Mr. H. is "credibly informed, is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendants." (p. 192.) Sir *John*, after Harold's defeat, defended Dover caſtle againſt the Invader, who cauſed him to be beheaded, or, as Mr. H. ſays, *put to the ſword*. The firſt of this family mentioned in our Peerages is named *Bertram*, ſheriff of Surrey, Suſſex, and Kent, and conſtable of Dover caſtle, beheaded by the Conqueror.

"The whole of the Conqueror's tract from Haſtings to Dover, and from Dover to London, is in Domeſday marked by the commiſſioners with the ſignificant word *devaſtated*. So that a perſon, with the maps of theſe before him, and the Domeſday-book in his hand, may trace the route of the Norman army with the greateſt preciſion to the borough of Southwark, to which they ſet fire, and reduced it to aſhes. They are ſaid to have tarried a week at Haſtings, to bury their dead, and to recover of a dyſentery. The truth is, the time was ſpent in ravaging the country, as may be collected from the above record. At Dover William likewiſe halted ſome days, which were employed in chaſtiſing the inhabitants of Romney, and deſolating the country, as it was pretended they had inſulted and otherwiſe maltreated his ſoldiers." (p. 193.) This devaſtation of Romney does not appear in the record. The filling-up the port occaſioned the decay of Old Romney; and the new town was very flouriſhing in the Conqueror's time.

"It may be worth remarking here, becauſe I believe it is not generally known, that at this time (*temp.* Eliz. [Hen. V.]) none of the dwelling-houſes, the caſtles only excepted, had any chimneys belonging to them; the ſmoke went out at the door, or windows, or where it found vent. This was the caſe for a ſucceſſion of many years. In time, as an improvement, or rather corrective, of that inconvenient method, they made an opening in the roof, directly over the fire-place, in which they placed a wooden frame, nearly ſquare, reaching from the roof above

above the houſe, of no determinate height. This inconvenient method continued all the time that building of wood alone did; when the mixed building (part wood and part brick) took place, then, and not before, the uſe of chimneys was adopted. It is known that neither the Greeks nor Romans had chimneys in their houſes of any deſcription. The firſt accounts which we have of their introduction into Italy is in 1347, when ſome and but few perſons in Venice and Padua adopted that mode of building, which at this day is not uſed in the Highlands and many other parts of Scotland. I know that the memory of William is loaded with the imputation of having introduced the curfew-bell into England as a badge of ſlavery on the inhabitants; but I think this charge is laid upon him, in ſome meaſure, unjuſtly; for, ſufficient evidence might be adduced that the ſame regulation prevailed, and had long prevailed, in France, Spain, Italy, Scotland, and, moſt probably, in every other country of Europe, as a neceſſary precaution againſt fires, which were very fatal when houſes were built of wood. Yet ſo great and ſo general an imputation attaches to his memory, on this ſcore, even to this day, that it can hardly be ſuppoſed to be unfounded at firſt: it is probable, then, that the tyranny conſiſted in the manner of enforcing the regulation." (pp. 215, 216.) It is very natural to ſuppoſe that the Conqueror at firſt found it adviſeable to uſe great ſtrictneſs towards his new ſubjects.

"Henry VIII. a man of great pomp and oſtentation, gave a releaſe or manumiſſion to two of his ſlaves, 1514, for which he aſſigned this reaſon in the preamble: "that God had at firſt created all men equally free by nature, but many had been reduced to ſlavery by the laws of men. We believe it, therefore, to be a pious act, and meritorious in the ſight of God, to ſet CERTAIN of our ſlaves at liberty from their bondage." Rymer, XIII. p. 470 *." (p. 284.)

Of the Arundelian marbles Mr. H. obſerves, p. 301, "Some of them are particularly intereſting, in having the hiſtory of Athens inſcribed on them, in the iſland of Paros, 360 years before the Chriſtian æra. The geography of Greece is to be found only in itſelf; but the beſt monuments of its hiſtory, by the unwearied reſearch and munificent ſpirit of this man [the Earl of Arundel], are to be found in England. To the ſearchers into antient hiſtory theſe marbles are of ineſtimable value, as the beams of light which they throw on the hiſtory of their own age may be diverted to illuminate ages long before, and pierce even to the *origin of time*."

"In the copy of the Monaſticon belonging to the Dean and Chapter, there is written, III. 117, apparently by the late learned Mr. Clarke, canon-reſidentiary, "It is plain there muſt be great miſtakes in theſe charters, as tranſcribed and ſent up to Mr. Dugdale." (p. 321.) "*Numa*, Rex Suthſæx" grants ſeveral charters; and the chronology of ſome is contradictory to that of others.

P. 336. It does not ſeem a neceſſary ſuppoſition that Mr. Cawley's portrait and foundation bear the ſame date.

"In the year 1772 died Mr. John Hardham, tobacconiſt, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, a native of Chicheſter, who, by his will, dated Feb. 6, in the ſame year, left to the guardians of the poor the intereſt of all his eſtates (except a few legacies of no great amount) 'to eaſe the inhabitants of the ſaid city (as it is expreſſed in the will) in their poor-rates for ever, and that part of the Pancraſs that belongs to the ſaid city.' This valuable legacy was ſubject to the life of Mary Binmore, his houſekeeper, to whom it was left du-

* "The original runs thus: 'Cum ab initio omnes homines naturâ liberos creavit Deus, & poſtea *Jus Gentium* quoſdam ſub jugo ſervitutis conſtituit, pium fore credimus & penes Deum meritorium, certos in Villenagio nobis ſubjectos a tali ſervitute liberos penitus facere; ſciatis igitur, Nos de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, *manumiſſe* & omni jugo ſervitutis liberaſſe, dilectos ſubditos noſtros Henricum Knyght, de Stoke Clymmyſlonde, in com. Cornubiæ, *taillour*, & Joh. Erle, de eod. parochiâ, in co. prædicto, *huſtondman*, nativos noſtros ut in manerio noſtro de Stoke Clymmyſlonde, cum totâ ſequelâ eorum tam procreatâ quam procreandâ, ac cum omnibus bonis, catallis, terris, & tenementis ſuis, perquiſitis & perquirendis, &c. &c.' Pat. 6 H. VIII. p. 1. m. 3. This was an act in the early part of the reign and life of one of the greateſt tyrants that filled the throne of England." But it ſhould be obſerved, that this *ſervitude* was no more than that of copyholders.

ring her natural life, on certain conditions, so that the inhabitants did not come to the possession of it till the year 1786, to the amount of 658l. per annum. Every man who has acquired property in his life-time has, no doubt, a legal right to dispose of it as he thinks proper after his decease, and the world has a right to judge of the propriety or impropriety of that disposal. The daughters of Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater, of Chichester, were very nearly related to Mr. Hardham; they were persons of very unexceptionable characters; they fully depended to have come in for the bulk of his fortune after his death; and it was then asserted, that he had promised one of them to leave her independent of the world. Towards the end of the will he says, 'I thought it best to leave it as I have done, for now it will be a benefit to the said city for ever. If I had disposed of it in legacies, in a few years the whole would have been annihilated, and come to nothing.' The man who is blest with abundance has a right to enjoy his good fortune, as far as reason will permit, as long as he lives; but, after he quits this scene, the property which did belong to him is no longer his, but devolves, in equity, to his nearest relations, except in very particular cases." (p. 376.)

In 1753 an act of Parliament passed for uniting the eight parishes of the city and the precinct called the Close, for the purpose of maintaining the poor of the same, under the direction of 30 guardians, chosen annually by the inhabitants of the several parishes and the close; the high steward, mayor, recorder, and justices, being perpetual guardians, but seldom act or attend, but all together form a corporation. The 30 elected guardians meet the first Monday of every month, for managing the house, and fixing the rates for the support of the poor; and in them also is vested the lighting the city lamps. By the above act Cawley's alms-house was appropriated to become the poor-house or work-house of the united parishes, and vested, with all its appurtenances, in the said Corporation of Guardians; and two fields by the road-side were to be mortgaged or sold, to raise money for the benefit of the poor. In consequence of which, they were disposed of, in 1782, to raise money to build the new city-gaol at the East gate. Cawley's alms-house was originally founded for the residence and maintenance of 12 decayed tradesmen of Chichester, and the mayor and corporation for the time being were appointed trustees for ever. Henry Peckham, mayor, and the citizens, 1681, leased this alms-house to be a poor-house, to establish a manufactory to set the poor to work. (pp. 372—375.)

P. 383. "The wall which surrounds the city and the bastions appear evidently to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1808 some coins were found among the rubbish dug from under the North wall, inscribed *Deæ Faustine*, the goddess of good fortune, expressing a wish for the future prosperity of the place; and it is known that it was customary with that people to throw such pieces, together with their latest coins, into the foundations of their public works in general." We lament that so well-digested a history and the justness of the present remark should be deformed by such a specimen of numismatic ignorance. Every schoolboy knows that these were coins struck in honour of one of the Faustinas, wife of Antoninus Pius, or M. Aurelius, some time between A.D. 150 and 180, after their decease, which is implied by the female *Deæ*, or, as it should have been, DIVÆ, implying *deification*. We doubt if there be such a word as *Faustina* in any other sense than as a proper name. But this, we are sorry to say, is of a piece with (p. 519) the title of Selden's book "De Lacidibus (the *intricacies*) Legum Angliæ;" which, but for the *translation* of the word, we should have thought an error of the composer, reading Laci for Lau, there being in no Dictionary that we are acquainted with any such word as *Lacis*; — as certainly was De *Dyssyris*, for De *Diis Syriis* (p. 521.) We mean not to reflect on Mr. Hey's Latinity.

Bishop Rickingale's epitaph at Mortlake, p. 456,

"*Tu qualis eris? Quid mundi quæris honores?*"

In English:

"See what thou soon shall be! Why dost thou seek [and weep.
Worldly honours? Think on thy sins,
Behold in me what thou shalt shortly be;
Death at the doors cries—Come along with me."

Mr. H. (p. 455) says, Bishop Read "procured a cross of excellent workmanship to be set up in the market-place;"

place;" and, p. 461, he says, Bishop Story built the cross in the market-place. The truth is with Camden and Godwin, who ascribe it to the latter bishop.

Of the Shirley family in this county and Surrey, see pp. 503, 504; and see also Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*.

We confess ourselves perplexed by the description of the *Broile*, "a camp about *three miles in length*" (p. 539), and "a line carried on through a square of nine or ten miles, and encompassing an area of seven or eight acres" (p. 541). "This sketch, though not complete and full, is the most correct that I could trace of this famous Roman camp." (ibid.)

97. *Baptismal Faith explained, in a Sermon preached before the University of* Cambridge. *By the Rev.* Robert Tyrwhit, *M.A. of* Jesus *College*, Cambridge.

FROM the words of our Lord's commission to his disciples, Mr. T. shews that it was to publish in all nations, whether of Jews or Gentiles, that all power was given to him; to baptise, in a particular form, all those who, by acknowledging it, should profess themselves his disciples; and, farther, to instruct them in all Christian doctrines and duties. They, during his personal ministry, made disciples of those who professed their faith in him as the Messiah or Christ then expected, but only among the Jews. No other faith is enjoined by our Saviour, as previously necessary to the baptism of those who believed in one God, besides that of his being the Son of God in the sense of Ruler and King, Saviour and Deliverer of Mankind. Or, as Mr. Locke expresses it, in his "Reasonableness of Christianity," He that believeth one eternal, universal God, his Lord and King, ceases thereby to be an Atheist; and that believes Jesus to be the Messiah, his King ordained by God, thereby becomes a Christian, is delivered from the power of darkness, and is translated into the kingdom of the Son of God, is actually within the covenant of grace, and has that faith which shall be imputed to him for righteousness; and, if he continues in his allegiance to this his King, shall receive the reward of eternal life. We are rather inclined to think there must be implied in these words three persons or three attributes. Mr. T. has not told us what is conveyed in the word Holy Ghost, either as a person or an attribute.

98. *Observations on a Pamphlet, which has been privily circulated, said to be "A concise Statement of Facts, and the Treatment experienced by Sir* Home Popham, *since his Return from the* Red Sea." *To which is added, A Copy of the Report made by the Navy Board to the Admiralty, on investigating the Account of the Expenditure for the* Romney *and* Sensible, *at* Calcutta, *in* 1801, *whilst under the Orders of Sir* Home Popham.

A SPECIFIC answer to the severe charges in this pamphlet having been given by the subject of it *in his place*, and the whole business being now before a Committee; we forbear to say more of what has been in private circulation, and is now undergoing a public examination.

99. *A few brief Remarks on a Pamphlet published by some Individuals supposed to be connected with the late Board of Admiralty, intituled, "Observations on the concise Statement of Facts privily circulated by Sir* Home Popham*;" in which the Calumnies of those Writers are examined and exposed: together with Strictures on the Reports of the Navy and Victualling Boards on some Proceedings of the late Admiralty, not generally promulgated; Hints on the Effects of the late Experiments against the Enemy's Flotilla,* &c. &c. *By* Æschines.

THE anonymous author confesses he has lowered the strength of his language, and concealed his resentment under asterisks—by the advice of his printer. We do not mean by this that he has left no spirit in his composition; but we cannot think it will serve the cause it is intended to serve.

100. *Anatomical Plates of the Bones of various Animals, drawn from Nature, by actual Measurement. By* George Kirtland. *No I. Containing the Skeleton of a Horse; II. those of a Greyhound and an Elephant; III. those of a Lion and a Stag.*

OF use in comparative anatomy and the study of natural history, and for the purposes of drawing.

101. *Reflections on the Neglect of Religious Education, particularly addressed to Godfathers, Godmothers, Parents, and Ministers; with a few Thoughts on* Sunday *Schools and* Sunday *Drilling.*

THERE is a great deal of just complaint in these reflections.

102. *A*

102. *A Letter to Dr.* Troy, *Titular Archbiſhop of* Dublin, *on the Coronation of* Bonaparte *by Pope* Pius the Seventh. *By* Melanchthon.

THIS ſtrong repreſentation of the "deed without a name," which the Vicar of Chriſt on Earth has tranſacted and conſented to without a reaſon, was firſt publiſhed incorrectly in Ireland. Its "unknown author* has tranſmitted it to the editor, accompanying it with a requeſt that he would reprint it, and give it to the publick here. On a careful peruſal of its contents, the editor is perſuaded that it will excite univerſal attention; and he the more chearfully complies with the author's wiſh, as there is nothing of party virulence to irritate or offend any deſcription of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The conduct of the Pope, in publicly conſecrating the Corſican Uſurper, is certainly arraigned with great force; but all is fact and fair argument, without any aſperity, but what the light in which the author views that extraordinary tranſaction might well excite. The hiſtorical references and diſquiſitions are curious and new to the generality of readers; the comparative view of Catholiciſm in England and Popery in Ireland is highly intereſting; and the many important conſiderations connected with the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, as it is called, in Ireland, which the author details, and which none but ſo attentive and diſcerning an obſerver as the author appears to be, reſiding in the country, can be acquainted with, are peculiarly deſerving of the attention of all who may be called upon to decide upon that meaſure." *Pref.*

The author thus points out his principal inducements for giving himſelf and the Archbiſhop this trouble:

"I cannot but think that, in the conduct of Pius VII. in this ſtage of the French Revolution, I ſee a chance of recovering the rational and thinking part of the Catholicks of Ireland from the infatuation under which they and their anceſtors have laboured for centuries of trouble and confuſion. I think it muſt excite a ſpirit of aſtoniſhment, ſhame, and indignation among them, that muſt lead to a more minute enquiry, than they have ever yet ſuffered themſelves to inſtitute, into the origin and nature of the power which they have themſelves ſeen perverted to purpoſes ſo ſubſervient of every moral and religious principle by which the world can be ſuppoſed to be governed under the law either of Nature or of the Goſpel. I think it may open their eyes to the difference between *Catholiciſm* (to uſe the word, although with ſomething like a blunder, as it excluſively diſtinguiſhes them from Proteſtants and from the Chriſtians in the Eaſt) and Popery, as it is in force amongſt us; and that their religious tenets, that is, their interpretation of the Scriptures on the ſpeculative points of faith in which they differ from their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects (ſtanding diſtinct as they do from the encroachments of the Papal power, however it may have ariſen out of ſome of them), are all outraged and diſgraced by the daring and blaſphemous aſſumptions of men indulging their own proſtitute paſſions, and forwarding their own intereſted views, in the name and by the authority of the bleſſed Founder of our religion." (p. 49.)

After diſtinguiſhing the candour of true Catholiciſm, he proceeds,

"But it is to the deadly mixture of Popery, drugged and empoiſoned with ſuch Satanic perſeverance, and ſo inceſſantly infuſed into the conſciences, and the hearts, and the very life-blood of the people of this land (Ireland), as it has been, and ſtill continues to be, that we are to aſcribe the extinction of every charitable feeling one towards another, all the miſeries that we have ſo long ſuffered as a nation, and are yet likely to ſuffer." (p. 51.)

"A gentleman, who, I believe, is an Engliſhman, whatever pains he may have taken to have the honour of paſſing for a native of this country, with thoſe who facetiouſly aſcribe to us a natural propenſity to blunder, and an habitual confuſion of ideas; a gentleman who writes poſtſcript prefaces and prefatory poſtſcripts; who, to extinguiſh a building in flames, ſeizes every firebrand on which he can lay his hand to fling into the conflagration, and treats as fools or knaves all who will not join him in trying this happy experiment; who, after having, of himſelf, produced undeniable teſtimonies to prove that he ſold himſelf to the Miniſter, and that he had actually pocketed a bribe from him to write ſuch Hiſtory of Ireland as might reconcile the Iriſh Nation to the meaſures of that Miniſter, produces, with an air of triumph, a letter from the immortal Grattan, in which that Arch-patriot of Ireland aſſures him that his Hiſtory carried in it a characteriſtic ſtamp that it was written by a freeman, whilſt his brother-hiſtorians had all ſold themſelves and the country, were all bigots and ſlaves, bought and ſold. This very conſiſtent

* Who is generally ſuppoſed to be the preſent Biſhop of Meath.

conſiſtent gentleman upbraids Ld. Redeſdale with inconſiſtency, for ſeeming to entertain a different opinion of the Catholicks of Ireland from what he profeſſed to entertain of the Catholicks of England. As Sir John Mitford, ſolicitor-general of England, he had approved of the tenets, the principles, and conduct of the Engliſh Catholicks, and was the perſon who brought a bill in their favour into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. As Lord Redeſdale, chancellor of Ireland, he condemns the principles, the tenets, and the conduct of the Iriſh Catholicks; he brands them, in a lump, with the ſevereſt cenſure; and aſſerts, that, while they maintain ſome of their opinions, they cannot bear true allegiance to their King.——I have not the honour of being in the intimacy or the confidence of Lord Redeſdale. He is univerſally eſteemed to be a man of the moſt poliſhed and liberal mind; of extenſive profeſſional knowledge; of the ſtricteſt integrity; decorous in his deportment; mild in his manners; valued and reſpected in public; reverenced and loved under his domeſtic roof. Such a man, Sir, would have been ſacred againſt every other attack but that of Bigotry; all malignancy, except ſuch as ſeems to rankle in the heart of this poſtliminious prefacer, *bribed* into a *free* and *impartial* Hiſtorian. But, independent of all conſiderations of character, the conduct that appears ſo inconſiſtent to Mr. Plowden is what I would have naturally expected from the knowledge which Lord Redeſdale muſt have acquired, ſince his reſidence in Ireland, of the very wide difference between thoſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects who are known by the general appellation of Catholicks on the different ſides of the Channel. In England they are not Papiſts as they are in Ireland Papiſts. At no period of their hiſtory were they Papiſts as the Iriſh are Papiſts. Prince and people they uniformly reſiſted as well the ſpiritual as the temporal encroachments of the Roman Pontiff. While they profeſſed the ſame religious doctrines with the Church of Rome, they ſteadily perſevered in reſiſting all interference of the Roman Court, not only in their civil concerns, but in the internal regulation of their national church, in the diſpoſal of its dignities and benefices, and the enforcement of its diſcipline.——If at any time, from fomenting rebellion, from ſupporting the intereſts of the ſeveral pretenders to the throne; from ſiding with the prince againſt the people, or with the people againſt the prince, as either ſuited in ſubſerviency to its views; from profiting, in any way, by the internal diviſions of the country, to promote its own aggrandizement, that reſtleſs power gained ſome advantage over this ſpirit of determined reſiſtance, its triumph was but temporary. That great and magnanimous people never failed, with a change of circumſtances, to re-aſſert the privileges and immunities of the Church and Crown." (pp. 53—55.)

The Engliſh, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII. declared themſelves, their church and ſtate, independent of the Pope, whom they never ſuffered to interfere. "Every thing in which Popery hatches its miſchief in Ireland at this day was made criminal and puniſhable by various ſtatutes." (p. 57.)

"And is Lord Redeſdale to be charged with inconſiſtency becauſe he does not profeſs himſelf to be the ſame advocate for the Papiſts in Ireland as for the Catholicks in England? Is he to be upbraided with the precipitancy and heat of a recent proſelyte becauſe he expreſſes his conviction that the opinions that conſtitute, not Catholiciſm, as he ſaw it in England, but Popery, as he found it in Ireland, are inconſiſtent with the repoſe of mankind? What a tide of hiſtorians could I not let-in to prove, that, wherever Popery raiſed its ominous ſtandard, as it has unfortunately done in this country, there was no repoſe for man? What teſtimonies could I not produce from Catholic writers, confirming, from the miſeries and ſufferings of their own times, the repreſentations made by the hiſtorians of the age of Pope Hildebrand, all of them Catholicks, when all Europe was convulſed by the ſtruggles of that ambitious Pontiff to eſtabliſh his ſpiritual and temporal uſurpations? Never, according to theſe hiſtorians, "was known ſo diſmal an age as that was for wars and bloodſhed, for murders and parricides, for ſeditions and conſpiracies, for horrible ſchiſms, and ſcandals to religion; the prieſts oppoſing the biſhops, the people the prieſts, and, in ſome places, not only robbing the churches and burning the tithes, but trampling under foot the Holy Euchariſt that had been conſecrated by ſuch as Pope Hildebrand had conſecrated *." (pp. 62, 63.)

"Let them call upon you, Sir, and the other biſhops of your church, with their clergy, to join the ſtandard of all the nobility, all who have a permanent ſtake in

* "Aventin. Annal. Sigeberti Chroniс. ad A. D. 1074. Even Father Daniel acknowledges, that, in the numberleſs rebellions excited by this Pope againſt the princes of his day, torrents of blood were ſhed, and that Italy and Germany were utterly deſolated."

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the country, all who ſee the properties and the happineſs of their families floating at the mercy of a tempeſtuous ſea, that threatens to overwhelm them with every breath of wind that blows on our ſhores; all who *really* wiſh to be admitted into a full and unlimited participation in the Britiſh conſtitution, becauſe they know how to appreciate its advantages; becauſe that in it they find ſecurity of perſon, ſecurity of property, genuine and rightly-underſtood liberty, an equipoiſe of power reſulting from the free enjoyment of their reſpective rights in the ſeveral orders of the ſtate, and operating to the protection and ſafety of them all, beyond what any other country ever poſſeſſed. Let them call upon you, Sir, and the other biſhops of your church, with their clergy, to join this ſtandard. Acting in uniſon with them, and having the approbation of the Government to legalize your proceedings, aſſemble a national ſynod—to model your church to ſuit the exiſting circumſtances of the country in which it is placed, without touching on any of the fundamental articles of your religious creed. See how you can bring it into contact with the government of the country, ſo as to ſupport it at once, and to be protected by it, conformable to the principles and ſpirit of genuine Chriſtianity, wherever it has been eſtabliſhed. There let it be diſcuſſed in what way the appointment of your archbiſhops and biſhops may be brought as near as poſſible to the practice of the church of England, when it was yet Catholic, and to the declaration of the Legiſlature in the reign of King Edward the Third, namely, "That the *congé d'elire*, the election in the chapter, had been originally granted by the King's progenitors, upon condition that they ſhould have firſt aſked leave of the King to chooſe; and, after the election, alſo requeſted his aſſent, previous to the perſon's being preſented for conſecration." (p. 81.) "It might there be ſettled in what manner the whole body of the Catholic clergy may be equally connected with the government and the country; how they may be brought within the circle of its influence, ſo as to co-operate with it in promoting religion and morals among the people, while, under its protection, they freely exerciſe their ſpiritual functions, without claſhing with the intereſts of the national church, and without any rivalſhip with its miniſters in the diſcharge of their duty to their reſpective flocks (pp. 83, 84); how the regulations of the ſtatutes of *proviſors* and *præmunire* may be preſerved from encroachment; and no agent employed in the Court of Rome without expreſs licence from the King appointing him ſpecifically; in what way the ſpiritual diſcipline of your church may be maintained and enforced without erecting tribunals unknown to the laws of the land, and juriſdictions that derive all their authority from the Court of Rome, operating as a government within a government." (p. 84.) "There let it be diſcuſſed in what manner the ſplendid eſtabliſhment formed by an enlightened and generous Legiſlature for the ſupply of your clergy ſhall be rendered ſubſervient to all its wiſe and ſalutary purpoſes, inſtead of forming a ſeminary for perpetuating that alienation, that hatred, and that animoſity againſt his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, which it was the great object of the gloomy Philip to foment and to cheriſh when he eſtabliſhed ſeminaries for the Iriſh miſſion throughout all his realms; which was the object chiefly purſued in theſe ſeminaries as long as they received ſtudents from this country; too faithfully anſwering the intentions of this ſworn enemy to the Britiſh nation. Let means be provided to baniſh from the walls of this great national inſtitution (in itſelf a ſplendid proof of enlightened liberality) a ſyſtem of education that bears every feature of its barbarous and ignorant origin; enveloping the heads and minds of its theological and ethic ſtudents in all the miſts and vapours of the darkeſt ages of the church, and impenetrable to every ray of improvement from the diſcoveries and the experience of progreſſive ages. Let it not be ſuffered to ſearch for its theological profeſſors and ethic teachers among the natives of a foreign country, who, to ſay the leaſt of them, can feel no attachment to the conſtitution, the laws, or the intereſts of this country,—nor among the ſchoolmates and intimates of the apoſtate clergy who have now ranged themſelves under the ſtandard of Bonaparte, and with whom theſe profeſſors and teachers maintain a conſtant intercourſe of profeſſional, religious, and political communication. Let no doctrines be taught in thoſe ſchools but in ſome ſuch manner as was preſcribed under the old regime in France, requiring each profeſſor to ſubmit his courſe of lectures to a cenſor (he might be of your own perſuaſion) approved by the government, and anſwerable for the doctrines he reviſes,—anſwerable that they ſhall inculcate nothing repugnant to the conſtitution, or the fundamental laws of the country, or that can have a tendency to ſubvert or alter the preſent eſtabliſhment. Laſtly, let this inſtitution be confined to its original object, that of furniſhing your church with a perpetual ſupply of religious, moral, and learned clergy, untainted by any political prejudices againſt the government of their native

tive country, and adding to the character of worthy miniſters of the Goſpel that of loyal ſubjects to the State. Let no excreſcence attach to it, ſuch as has been connived at in the eſtabliſhment of a ſchool for the ſeparate education of the Catholic youth, on the principle of that moſt pernicious doctrine, firſt taught and enforced by the turbulent Huſſey, and in furtherance of the moſt fatal device that the bittereſt enemy of this country could, in his malignant ingenuity, have deviſed, for keeping up for ever two diſtinct deſcriptions of citizens,—a conſtant ſucceſſion of Eſaus and Jacobs, bound to each other by none of the endearing ties that unite men moſt cloſely together from the connexions and the intimacies of early life, but alienated and eſtranged, I may ſay, from the very cradle,—from the firſt feeling of nature, the firſt dawn of reaſon." (pp. 85—87.)

"The Miniſter who, with theſe prudent and ſalutary precautions, this *Concordat* with the King's government entered into by all the Roman Catholic clergy, and approved and ſanctioned by the leaders of the Catholic laity, ſhall finally aboliſh thoſe civil diſtinctions and excluſions which a ſtern neceſſity, and an inſtinctive principle of ſelf-preſervation, and not any perverted ſpirit of religion, firſt created, may boaſt while he lives, and have it engraved on his tomb when he dies, that he ſaved his country.—Such a *Concordat* would have received the ſanction even of the Holy See, had there been wiſdom enough in all the parties that were neceſſary to its formation to have adopted and puſhed ſuch a meaſure to its concluſion during the pontificate of Pius the Sixth. The exiſting circumſtances of that Pontiff's reign would have rendered it neceſſary to the intereſt of the Holy See, and *that* all-deciding maxim would have enſured its ſucceſs.—At preſent, circumſtances are changed. A new order of things has ſucceeded; other neceſſities have been created; other protectors ſecured, at every price and by every ſacrifice, than when misfortune and the tyranny of Bonaparte compelled the Roman Pontiff 'to bend towards that power by which ſome of the moſt important pretenſions of his ſee are rejected'." (pp. 88, 89.)

"With us, treaſon kindles into new hopes at the glorious proſpect which this ſtupendous revolution opens to it. With all its trumpet-tongues it diſſeminates the happy tidings that the Catholic religion has miraculouſly emerged from that obſcurity in which it had been eclipſed into noon-day ſplendour; that it has been ſnatched from the deſtruction with which it was threatened, and that this glorious revolution is the work of Napoleon, the pious, the devout,—"the crowned of God." (p. 91.)

"A ſpirit is now on foot, and indefatigable are the pains that are taken to ſpeed its progreſs, wilder, and of a more terrible tendency, than has deluged this unhappy land with blood, from the day that a war of religion was firſt rouſed from its ſleep of one hundred years. The chord that has never failed to madden our populace into rebellion is now ſtrung to its higheſt pitch; it is ſtruck by the maſter-hand, that gives it all its frenzy. You, Sir, and your brethren, and the clergy over whom you preſide, of every order and degree, muſt act a commanding part, either in repreſſing or encouraging this ſpirit. It will bring your principles and your diſpoſitions to a teſt that can no longer leave room for doubt in either way." (p. 95.)

This well-written, nervous tract deſerves the moſt attentive peruſal at the preſent criſis.

103. *An Addreſs to the* Roman *Catholic Nobility and Gentry of* Ireland, *on the Tendency and Effects of their particular Doctrines and Practices. With a Dialogue between a Popiſh Prieſt and an acute* Roman *Catholic Gentleman, on the Subject of the Addreſs. By a Proteſtant.*

"THE following Addreſs is intended to vindicate Reformiſts from the charge of Hereſy; to exhibit the evil tendency and evil effects of the Popiſh doctrine of Hereſy; and to induce Catholicks to renounce and abjure it. The ſubject of the Addreſs is reduced to queries and doubts, to prevent controverſy, to ſhorten or decide it. As Sylveſter Lynch, a late defender of Popery, was unable to anſwer the queries affixed to the firſt edition of this Addreſs, he altered his ſignature to Julius Vindex, reviled the author of the queries, charged him with a bull, with impoliteneſs to prieſts, and with miſrepreſenting himſelf relative to Paine. Theſe are curious anſwers to queries, on which depended the truth or falſehood of his Religion. To conceal his inability to anſwer the queries, to divert his flock from them, he has recourſe to various expedients. He repreſents the Pope, in a long ſpeech, perverting Scripture; and aſcribing to his preſent Church Chriſt's promiſes to his apoſtles and pious followers, as if the rational Roman Catholicks could accept of a ſpeech made by Sylveſter, or even by the Pope, for ſhort, clear, diſtinct, and ſeparate anſwers to important queries. He entertains his flock with a contraſt between the ſituations of the rich and

* "Lord Redeſdale's Letter."

and poor; with the ſervitude, oppreſſion, and contempt, endured by Iriſh Catholicks; with rack-rents and tithe-jobbing; and with other topicks, as little to the purpoſe of the queries as a treatiſe of algebra. He repreſents Proteſtants as rejecting parts of the New Teſtament, denying the aſſiſtance of the Holy Ghoſt, diſbelieving the communion of Saints and the forgiveneſs of ſins, and as allowing every man to gratify his paſſions without repentance or penance. Surely a man, who is not afraid or aſhamed to calumniate Proteſtants publicly, and to impute to them charges which he knows to be falſe, would not heſitate to ſlander them in his confeſſions, where he is not liable to contradiction." *Pref.*

The *acute* layman ſubmits to the prieſt 36 doubts and queries, to be anſwered by him; and, when he urges the old objection, "where was the Proteſtant religion before Luther?" anſwers,

"In the Bible, ſays Luther, where yours is not. The Proteſtant receives no article not recommended there; his Religion is as old as the Apoſtles and the Evangeliſts, and older than the oldeſt of the controverted points by 300 years. Thoſe controverted points were received by the Romiſh Church at different times; hardly any of them before the fourth century; ſo that the Popiſh doctrines are much later than the Religion of the Reformiſts. Surely then the charge of innovation does not attach to the Reformiſt, who allows every ſcriptural article and more; but to the Romaniſt, who believes many points which were new and unheard-of in the third and fourth centuries." (p. 64.)

"Did not Pius V. exhort the ſubjects of Queen Elizabeth to riſe againſt and oppoſe her as a heretick? Did not Gregory XIII. enjoin a jubilee for the maſſacre of Proteſtants? Did not Urban VIII. Primate O'Neil, and others of our Biſhops, promote and applaud the maſſacre of Iriſh Proteſtants in 1641? Did not the Pope and our Iriſh Biſhops exert themſelves to reſtore the Pretender in 1729? Did not Dr. Butler do ſo in 1768? Did not Dr. Caufield bleſs the rebels who maſſacred the Proteſtants on Wexford bridge? Did not Dr. Bellew encourage his clergy to aſſiſt the French? Is not Dr. Troy, in his exhortation of July 23, 1803, ſilent on the cold-blooded murders of Lord Kilwarden and Mr. Wolfe by Romaniſts?" (Query 34, p. 62.) "Dr. Troy imputes theſe murders to the infidel and ſeditious publications of Frenchmen—publications totally unknown to the pikemen of Ireland." (p. 74.)

"Luther is enraged at the word *emancipation;* a word implying ſervitude where there is perfect liberty; a word introduced after the ſhackles were taken off; a word which excites diſcontent and diſaffection in perſons unconcerned about it. Luther would withhold power from Catholic gentry, becauſe it might in time lead to the eſtabliſhment of Popery, and at preſent offend Proteſtants, who have always been ſuperior in property, and, ſince the Union, more numerous in the empire than Romans. Many gentlemen of the Romiſh communion are indifferent about what is called Emancipation; it would not materially ſerve the ambitious, nor ſatisfy the diſcontented. Every conceſſion to Iriſh Catholicks was followed by new demands, by inſolence, by threats, and by rebellion. Luther would give them almoſt any thing but what they claim; he would not grant what they demand, becauſe they would ſoon aſk for more, and aſcribe what they received to unworthy motives. The King repealed the penal code, and granted them every thing but power; the removal of their ſhackles, the pride of independence, and the ſpeeches of incendiaries, ſoon rendered them ungrateful, inſolent, and rebellious. They falſely and ungratefully imputed Marquis Cornwallis's leniency and mercy to a dread of their numbers!!!" (p. 75.)

Theſe, and many other arguments equally *acute*, muſt recommend this Addreſs (which has gone through two editions, with improvements) to an attentive peruſal by both parties.

104. *Obſervations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor, in* Great Britain, *ariſing from a Conſideration of the Returns now before Parliament. By the Right Hon.* George Roſe, *M. P.*

THIS able Stateſman, who has made the ſubject his peculiar ſtudy in his county (Hants), and profeſſes to have read every thing he could meet with on it with the cloſeſt attention, having ſuggeſted the act for theſe returns, 1803, calls the attention of the publick to the principal point contained in that act, under an impreſſion that many of the papers laid before Parliament do not obtain ſo extenſive a circulation in the country as is deſirable on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent. The money expended excluſively on the account of the poor in 1803 amounted to 4,267,000l.; more than double the amount of that expended in 1783, 1784, and 1785, and more than treble that of 1776. Of this ſum, 190,000l. was

was ſpent in *law-ſuits, overſeers expences,* &c. The whole expenditure of money raiſed by rates within the year was 5,348,000l.; of which 1,034,000l. was laid out for ſervices unconnected with the poor, ſuch as church-rates, highways, militia, &c. To the money expended for the uſe of the poor ſhould be added the income ariſing from land, and the intereſt of money bequeathed for charitable purpoſes; of which a partial return was made in 1785, amounting to 258,000l. of which 210,000l. aroſe from land; and, if a reaſonable allowance is made for the increaſe of rents ſince that time, the total may now be eſtimated at more than 400,000l. Mr. Malthus propoſes to aboliſh the whole ſyſtem of poor-laws, and to reſtrain marriage among the poor, as a check to population and raiſing the price of labour. It is not true that in Scotland there is no compulſory rate for the maintenance of the poor; and the management of it is ſuperior to that in England. They are provided for at infinitely leſs expence. There are no workhouſes, except in great towns; nor is it uſual to ſend thither perſons who can find any reſidence for themſelves. Infinite advantage is derived from the conſtant and active attention of the clergy, who are invariably reſident, and have no intereſt to balance againſt their feelings of humanity. Nor is there any power, at leaſt none that is commonly exerciſed, of removing paupers from the pariſh where they have not acquired a ſettlement by reſidence to that where the right of ſettlement is; and, when diſputes ariſe concerning the ſettlement of particular paupers, the pariſh found liable prefer paying a compenſation. In Scotland there is no law of ſettlement. It is, however, eſtabliſhed, that the pariſh where a man has reſided for three years becomes *bound* to maintain him; but there is no power to remove him before the expiration of that period, in order to prevent his acquiring a ſettlement. There is but too much reaſon to believe that, in many parts of England, the cultivators of the land are more ſolicitous to reſtrain the price of labour than to keep down the poor's rate; in which caſe the latter, in faſt, becomes a part of the former.—Mr. R. feeling the inconveniences of the law of ſettlement, brought in an act for encouraging friendly ſocieties, 1793; under which, all perſons who ſhould become members were protected from being removed till they ſhould become actually chargeable, which produced the effect expected; for, in two years after, another act was paſſed, extending that proviſion to all perſons whatever. Whether any thing more ſhould now be done to prevent removals, may be fit for conſideration. It muſt be the wiſh of every one to avoid all unneceſſary reſtraints upon the poor, which are as hurtful to the ſtate as oppreſſive to individuals.

It having frequently been aſked how the poor were provided for before the reign of Elizabeth, we give Mr. R's ſummary view of ſuch proviſion:

"It ſhould be recollected, that in England aſſeſſments were not adopted till every other mode had been tried. In the reign of Henry VIII. before the diſſolution of monaſteries, paupers* were licenſed to beg within certain limits; magiſtrates were directed to receive and ſupport them, coming to the places of their birth, by voluntary and charitable alms; and a mode was preſcribed for collecting thoſe alms. During the reign of Edward VI. laws were paſſed for *enforcing* charitable *voluntary* contributions†; perſons refuſing to give according to their means were to be admoniſhed, firſt by the miniſter, and then by the biſhop. Theſe proviſions having been found inſufficient, it was, early in the reign of Elizabeth, enacted‡, that, if the parties ſhould be inſenſible to the clerical and epiſcopal admonitions, they ſhould be bound over by the miniſter or biſhop to the Quarter Seſſions, when they were again to be admoniſhed; and, if they ſhould continue refractory, the juſtices and churchwardens were to aſſeſs them according to their diſcretion; but it was not before the 14th § year of that Queen, that proviſion was made for regular aſſeſſments, and then the appointment of overſeers was provided for. The acts of the 18th, 39th, and 43d, completed the ſyſtem in that reign before referred to.—Theſe laws are ſufficient to ſhew that the

* "22 Hen. VIII. Ch. xii."

† "5th and 6th Edw. VI. Ch. ii."

‡ "5th Eliz. Ch. iii."

§ "It is well worthy of attention, that, in ſeven years after this, in 1579, an act, almoſt a literal tranſcript of this, was paſſed in the Parliament of Scotland (ſee the ſmall edition of the Scots Statutes, vol. I. p. 413), which has been confirmed and improved by a variety of acts, down to the end of the ſeventeenth century."

compulſory

compulsory* contribution was not resorted to in England in that early period hastily; nor without a conviction, in the minds of men most eminently distinguished for their wisdom, of a positive necessity for it. If such a necessity really existed then, I am afraid we ought not to flatter ourselves that there is a less urgent one at present." (pp. 20—23.)

Mr. R. observes, that, to render our present system less burthensome, and at the same time more effectual, the instruction of the poor claims our earliest and most serious attention, as the most probable means of rendering them industrious, and their labour productive.

"There were 195,000 children, from 5 to 14 years of age, of paupers, permanently relieved in the year 1803; and the whole number of children in schools of industry were only 21,600; most of whom, there is too much reason to believe, were imperfectly taught; but the number of children of persons occasionally relieved must have been infinitely greater; the useful application of whose industry might have prevented themselves, and, in some instances, the parents, from being burthensome." (p. 23.)

Some more effectual and more extensive mode of instructing the poor than has yet been devised seems an object highly worthy of consideration.

"To the children of the poor, habits of industry, which at present they too rarely acquire, would be of inestimable value; such habits only can enable them to be useful to themselves and to the community. If well instructed and informed, the best chance would be ensured for their becoming good Christians, and loyal as well as useful subjects. In such case, the more they shall be enabled, as they grow up, to compare their situation with that of the poor in other countries, the more they would love and revere the laws and the policy of their own. Without an attention to those objects, it is but too evident that public workhouses, or even the families of the poor, must be, what it is but too certain they have often been, the nurseries of the most pernicious offenders against the laws of their country. Nor does it appear less evident that there has been, for want of such attention, an equal defect in their management, in a political as in a moral point of view; the commission of offences with impunity in early ages, too trivial then for punishment, very frequently leads to the perpetration of crimes of greater magnitude in more advanced periods of life; and much useful labour is lost to the publick by the want of proper means of exciting the industry of the poor. Such means, then, appear to be highly worthy of the most diligent and attentive investigation." (pp. 25, 26.)

Mr. R. answers the erroneous inference drawn from employing individuals, singly or in workhouses, in manufactures, as prejudicial to our manufactories and commerce in general. These observations are applicable only to goods for *home consumption*. The straw manufactory for hats, &c. affected the labour of persons in *Italy* only. It is true the fashion may be only temporary, and the manufacture carried to no great extent†.

"As a proof that employment cannot be furnished to the poor, we are told that the provisions of the laws of Queen Elizabeth for that purpose have not been acted upon. The fact of their non-execution, with the evidence before us, collected from every parish in the kingdom, cannot be denied; as it appears, from the returns, that the total sum expended in purchasing materials for employing the poor in 1803 out of workhouses was 7,597l. and in workhouses 39,925l.; making a total of 47,523l.; and that the whole profit derived from the labour of those receiving permanent relief in England and Wales in 1803, and accounted for to the parish, was, for the work of those not in workhouses 22,254l. and of those in workhouses 71,079l.; making a total of 93,333l. though the whole numbers were 721,000; from which, deducting 119,075 children under five years of age, and 163,683 persons above sixty years of age, the earnings of the remaining 437,534 average but a small fraction above

* "Mr. Malthus, p. 417, in support of his opinion against the system of our poor-laws, quotes Sir Frederick Eden, with a just eulogium on him for the indefatigable pains he had taken in collecting information about the poor: 'Upon the whole, therefore, there seems to be just ground for concluding that the sum of good to be expected from a compulsory maintenance of the poor will be far out-balanced by the sum of evil which it will inevitably create.' Eden, vol. I. p. 467."

† We are sorry to add, that it is, while it lasts, attended with worse consequences to the industry of the female poor than can be imagined; many useful servants being lost to the farmer and his landlord, while girls and women can earn a better, though only a transitory, livelihood; and the produce of their labour is too frequently expended, among the elder sort in spirituous liquors, among the younger in fine cloaths. EDIT.

above 4s. 1d. each. It must not, however, be supposed that no more than the abovementioned sum of 22,254l. was earned in the year by permanent paupers out of workhouses, because, in many cases, the money given to them by the parish was in addition to what they gained by their own labour; but, making the largest allowance for that, the earnings of the poor, permanently relieved, must have been infinitely short of what they ought to have been: which is to be accounted for by the notoriety that the trial has not been extensively or fairly made. The carrying these laws into effect has, indeed, depended on the parish-officers, who are, perhaps, not the fittest persons who could have been selected for the purpose *." (pp. 28—30.)

The laudable exertions of the inhabitants of large districts in Lincoln and Rutland shires, with the persuasion and co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Bouyer, for instructing and employing the children of the poor, though it has probably fallen short, for want of funds, should at least stimulate our exertions, and affords a proof that nothing but legislative authority can render such plans extensively useful. Another proposal of Mr. R. is, the abolition of workhouses, by the repeal or material alteration of the 9th of Geo. I. which was the first deviation from the principles of the laws of Elizabeth.

"If proper employment shall be found for the poor at their own homes, workhouses will, but in a few instances, be necessary; nothing of the sort will be wanted, but places of retreat for such of the aged, the infirm, or infant poor, who are so utterly friendless as to have no relations or other persons who will take care of them; and even for those, cottagers will in the country often be met with, who will receive and provide for them at a moderate expence, in addition to what, in most instances, would be earned by the paupers; whereas, from there being no means of setting the poor at work at home, the children above a certain age, and persons whose strength has to a considerable degree failed them, are in one case taken from their parents, and in the other from their children, grandchildren, or relations, and forced into the workhouse, removed from the dwelling in which, perhaps, they were born, and separated (in instances of aged persons) for ever from every one dear to them, either as relations or friends; by which, misery and wretchedness is entailed on the individuals, the remaining strength left to them is lost to the publick, as before observed, and a heavier expence frequently incurred for their maintenance than the allowance which the unfortunate creatures would be content to receive at home. How often this happens is well known, and has been repeatedly observed upon; it has, indeed, fallen under my own immediate observation, in a very extensive parish, where the concerns of the poor are regularly attended to weekly, by as highly respectable and as worthy a set of independent men as are to be found in any part of the kingdom. If I should be asked why I do not interpose as a magistrate, and order relief for such persons at home; my answer would be, that I have hitherto confined myself to remonstrances and persuasion, by which I have sometimes, though with difficulty, succeeded; thinking that it is, on the whole, more for the interest of the poor, as well as more consonant to my own feelings, to avoid the other course till the last extremity." (pp. 34, 35.)

"It appears, by the returns, that paupers in workhouses cost about 12l. 3s. 6d.¾† each annually throughout England, and other parishioners relieved out of workhouses about 3l. 3s. 7d.¼‡. Where parishes, therefore, do compel *all* applicants for relief to go into the workhouse, the loss to the publick may be estimated at about 9l. per head on the persons so shut up, creating an augmentation of the poor's rate to a very large amount." (p. 36.)

* "In a report from the Board of Trade, drawn up by Mr. Locke, in 1697, it is stated, 'We have reason to think that the greatest part of the overseers of the poor, every where, are wholly ignorant, and never so much as think it is the greatest part, or so much as any part, of their duty to set the people to work.' Subsequent observation will not be found likely to change this opinion materially." (p. 30.)

† "There is reason to believe this is much below the true average, as, in many places, there are persons residing in tenements erected by, or the property of, the parish, called workhouses, who do not live under the discipline of such houses; they merely reside therein, rent free, and are relieved as other paupers are out of workhouses. This may serve to explain the apparent disparity of expenditure per head on persons in workhouses in several counties, and will make the general rate of such expenditure, stated in the abstract, greatly below the truth."

‡ "This supposes about 2s. a head to be given to the paupers, not parishioners, who must have been chiefly vagrants."

Mr.

Mr. R. concludes with a recommendation of friendly societies, so highly useful when under *proper regulations*; and a wish to see an improvement in the execution of our poor-laws (aided by farther legislative provisions), instead of an annihilation of their powers.

105. *A Sequel or Continuation of the Memoirs prefixed to the Works of the late Reverend and learned* George Bingham, *B. D.; or, A Defence of the Conduct of his Successor, the present Incumbent of* Long Critchill with More Critchill, *annexed, against the unfounded Insinuations conveyed to the Publick through the Channel of these Memoirs. Addressed to the Clergy of the County of* Dorset, *by the Successor.*

106. *An Answer to the Reply or Defence of the Rector of* Critchil. *By the Rev.* P. Bingham, *LL.D. Rector of* Ensham, *in the County of* Dorset.

THE Editor of Mr. Bingham's Works, reviewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041, in the Memoirs of his father, prefixed to them, was led to take notice of the present occupancy of his rectory of More and Long Critchil, which he had been concerned in the consolidation of, and on the mansion-house of which the patron had expended above 1000l. intending it for the residence of one of his numerous family. On the day of Mr. B's death the curate applied first; and knowing that the son of his patroness, the intended rector, was then 23 years of age, stipulated to hold the living two years, promising to resign, if called on, at the expiration of that period. He was instituted accordingly, and no bond of resignation was required. The young clergyman, the intended rector, was ordained priest on Trinity Sunday, 1803; but it does not appear that he is in possession of the rectory, though presented by his own mother, and though the time stipulated for by the present incumbent has been so long expired. The present incumbent of the two Critchils had circulated a kind of vindication of his conduct *; and the diocesan has been indirectly influenced against the intended rector, who is highly to be pitied. Mr. B. concludes with a pleasant application of Horace's seventh epistle, the advice of the lean weasel to the fat fox. He wishes not to see the Defence incorporated with the work of his late father; "a work in which there is no false doctrine; a work that breathes nothing but the sound principles of the Christian religion."—We should be sorry to transgress this injunction; but, as we shall bind the works of the son with those of the father, to the "Answer" we must subjoin the "Defence"—which is delivered gratis by the booksellers at Blandford and London.

The substance of it is, that, after tendering to the bishop of Bristol a resignation executed before a notary public, not hearing of the institution of the person intended, he wrote to the bishop's secretary, and received for answer, that his Lordship "should not think of accepting his resignation till he fully approved of the papers which it would be necessary for Mr. Sturt to produce." On the publication of the Memoirs of Mr. Bingham, he wrote to the Bishop himself; who returned for answer, that "his conduct had been perfectly honourable in itself, and satisfactory to him, in the whole of the transaction; that no representation of his had had the least influence whatever in the line his Lordship pursued respecting Mr. S.; and that he is at any time ready, but from feelings of delicacy towards Mr. Sturt and his family unwilling, to declare the motives which alone guided him in the conduct he felt it his duty to adopt."

107. *A Letter to the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *on his Conduct upon Mr.* Creevey's *Motion respecting Mr.* Fordyce, *on* March 19, 1805. *By an* Englishman.

EXPOSES the inconsistency of vindicating Mr. Fordyce's appointment to the office of a reformer of abuses, and deeming him merely unfortunate as receiver-general of Scotland, with a debt of 80,000l. to Government.

* "I do not pretend to instruct any clergyman so much older than myself what part he might or ought honourably to have acted; but I have great pleasure in relating the following circumstances, to prove that all men are not alike. The Rev. Mr. Russ, who resided many years at East Knoyle, Wilts, held a living for a minor in the diocese of Exeter; when the young gentleman was in priest's orders, the bishop refused to accept the resignation; it was accepted, 20 years after, by Bishop Buller. Mr. R. during all the time, appointed his intended successor to be his resident curate, and gave him up all the profits of the living. I must add, Mr. R. continued to be a curate himself to the day of his death."

that

108. *Observations on the* South Carolina *Memorial upon the Subject of Duelling, in a Letter to a Friend. By* Postumus.

UPON the fatal catastrophe of the late duel between Col. Burr and Gen. Hamilton, "a memorial was presented to the Legislature of South Carolina, by certain respectable gentlemen of that state, with a view to impress upon its government the necessity of enacting such severe regulations as may altogether suppress the practice of duelling, and which doubtless is intended, and will be attempted to be made, an example for other states, and comprises all the motives and pleas in common use, or which, indeed, can be urged in favour of its object." The author of these "Observations" takes the liberty of examining that document, according to the course in which its arguments present themselves; and the result of these observations is, that Col. B. "sought satisfaction for his own injured honour in a case where all men of honourable sentiments allow that he had a perfect right to demand it, and according to rules fully sanctioned by the usages of all polished societies." *Vive le Duel!*

109. *The* Manchester *Guide. A brief historical Description of the Towns of* Manchester *and* Salford, *the public Buildings, and the Charities, and Literary Institutions. Illustrated by a Map, exhibiting the Improvements and Additions made since the Year* 1770. 1804.

WE recommend this as superior to the books usually published under this title, being, as generally said by Mr. Joseph Aston, the printer of it, drawn up with correctness, and containing much agreeable information and selection of historical anecdote. Without following the dreams of Mr. Whitaker, however, the writer is pleased to think, p. 9. "it is not possible to quote better authority." He confines to four pages the early history of this "second town in the kingdom, whether it be considered in a commercial or (contribution to the public revenue being taken as the criterion) in a political point of view." Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, founded the grammar-school in the beginning of the 16th century: and the college, founded in 1442, by Thomas Well, Lord Delaware, rector of the church, and afterwards bishop of Durham, was re-founded as Christ's college, in March, 1578, 20 Elizabeth. The increase of the town did not keep pace with that of its manufactures. The streets near the centre were widened in 1776, and the exchange removed in 1792. In 1801 the population in both towns is stated at 84,053, of whom 44,590 were employed in manufactures, and 129 in agriculture. Its government is only by a headborough, or boroughreeve, and two constables; and the actual superintendance of the police is performed, under the direction of the latter, by their deputy, who has a salary of 150l. per annum. Besides the collegiate church, here are ten parochial ones, besides chapels in the suburbs. Other chapels of the Old Dissenters, Independents, Scots Calvinists, Methodists, and Seceders from them to Mount Sion, under Mr. Kilham, whose name they bear, Welsh Methodists, Unitarians *, three Baptists, New Jerusalem, and a second, with some difference †, Nonjurors, Roman Catholicks, and Jews. Among the public charities, the hospital, founded by Humphry Chetham, 1651, the antient residence of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, and called *The College*, has deserved pre-eminence, being a provision for 40 boys, now double the number, till 14, when they are put out apprentice, and furnished with two suits of cloaths, made in the modern fashion, their dress before being that of blue-coat boys. This institution is directed by 28 feoffees, a governor, schoolmaster, and librarian. Of the rich library of 15,000 volumes, besides some valuable MSS. we gave an account in our vol. LXII. p. 241. The other charities are, an infirmary, dispensary, lunatic hospital, and asylum. "While this part of the Guide was printing, the world sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the amiable Dr. Percival, whose professional knowledge and literary attainments, high as they were deservedly estimated, were not equal to the mild benevolence of his character. Who shall fill the void in society which his death has occasioned?" (p.

* The graves in their burial-ground are all lined with bricks and filled with earth.

† "The burial-ground of this chapel has filled in an unprecedented manner. From the first day of interment, July 13, 1800, to this day, August 31, 1804, the almost improbable number of 2998 bodies have been interred."

167.) He is again lamented in p. 221. A lying-in hoſpital; an houſe of recovery for patients afflicted with fevers of a contagious kind; the ſtranger's friend ſociety, founded by Methodiſts, 1791, and in 12 years 64081. have been diſtributed among 60,000 perſons. "Manchester was in the foremoſt rank of towns which adopted the plan of the benevolent *Raikes* in the organization of thoſe antidotes of licentiouſneſs and ignorance, Sunday-ſchools. Since their eſtabliſhment, thouſands, tens of thouſands, in the united towns of Manchester and Salford have been inſtructed in the rudiments of learning and the road to virtue and religion. Divine and moral duties have, by their means, been impreſſed on the minds of thoſe who, from the poverty and ignorance of their parents, would otherwiſe have been totally uninformed of either; and they have been placed in the way of farther improvement, if they will be careful to cultivate the ſeeds which the charity has ſown." (p. 187.)..."The fear of undue influence on the part of the Methodiſts over the minds of the children in the formation of their religious opinions cauſed a ſeparation of the managers of the Sunday-ſchools, which are now under the direction of two diſtinct committees, and ſupported by two ſeparate ſubſcriptions, one for children whoſe parents belong to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and the other for children of all denominations. Near 8000 children are attenders of theſe ſchools; and on Whit-Monday may be ſeen near 5000 clean, and, in many inſtances, neatly dreſſed, boys and girls, of various ages, aſſembled in St. Anne's ſquare, attended by the clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church and the acting committee, in order to proceed to the collegiate church, to hear the annual ſermon which is preached to them. Such a ſight as this will of neceſſity give birth to thoughts which muſt amend the heart; for the heart muſt be cold indeed, muſt be wanting in the moſt eſſential of human energies, if it did not ſwell with pleaſure at the ſight of ſo many of the riſing generation reſcued from ignorance and its too often conſequent depravity by the hand of Charity." (p. 189.) The Boroughreeve charity ariſes from lands and money left by different perſons to be diſtributed to the poor, aged, needy, and impotent inhabitants of Manchester. The poor-houſe is a large, ſpacious, elegant building, erected in 1792, with a cotton-manufactory. There is another poor-houſe in Salford.

Literary inſtitutions are, the Grammar-ſchool, "long celebrated for the ſound claſſical ſcholars it has ſent to the Univerſities*. The great celebrity this ſchool hath acquired has been owing, not only to the liberality of the foundation, but alſo, in a ſtill greater degree, to the highly-poliſhed minds poſſeſſed by the head-maſters, in whom the ſchool has been ſingularly fortunate, in the preſent highly-reſpected and venerable head-maſter, Mr. Charles Lawſon, M. A. He became ſecond maſter in 1749, and ſucceeded the Rev. William Purnall, M. A. as head-maſter, in 1764. In theſe ſituations he has been the ornament of the ſchool for 55 years, and has, perhaps, ſent more good ſcholars into the world than any individual in it. In 1799 a number of his pupils ſubſcribed to have his portrait, painted by Craig, engraved by Heath, in his beſt manner." (p. 218.)

The Manchester Literary and Philoſophical Society, eſtabliſhed in 1781, is well known from its very intereſting Memoirs, of which five volumes have been publiſhed (and a ſixth is in the preſs), and tranſlated into the French and German languages. This ſociety has reflected much credit on the town of Manchester, and has brought it almoſt as much into the notice of philoſophers and men of letters as its manufactures have into that of merchants and financiers. (p. 220.) The Philoſophical Society was inſtituted, 1808, on the model of a ſimilar one at Liverpool, 1801, with which a literary intercourſe is kept up. There are alſo two good circulating libraries, of 1757 and 1797; a new library and news-room; and an Agricultural Society.

* "It was founded by Biſhop Oldham, a native of Oldham in Lancaſhire, who died in 1520, and, being (in conſequence of not abiding by the deciſion of the Pope, in a diſpute with the Abbot of Taviſtock) excommunicated, at his death was buried *in the wall* of a chapel he had himſelf built, and annexed to the cathedral of Exeter." (p. 214.) We wiſh this fact to be aſcertained, as we have ſeen the monument of an archbiſhop of York as much within the North wall of the nave of his cathedral; and there may be more inſtances. EDIT.

"The

"The Repository is an inſtitution which deſerves notice, being a depôt for works of female induſtry and taſte, inſtituted by a ſociety of ladies of the firſt reſpectability, who wiſhed (without wounding ſenſibility by a ſhew of pity) to aſſiſt ſuch of their own ſex whoſe ſituation and early proſpects had given gay hope a birth, but which had been unfortunately blaſted by diſappointment. Into this repoſitory articles of dreſs for ladies and children, ſhirts, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. for gentlemen, fire-ſcreens, caddies, quadrille-boxes, ornaments for toilets, and a variety of other articles, which diſplay ingenuity and taſte, are ſent. Every poſſible delicacy is obſerved; and, in many caſes, the names of the fabricators are concealed, not only from the purchaſers, but even from the ladies who patroniſe the inſtitution. A ticket, with the price expected for it, a number and mark of reference, is affixed to each article; 1d. from the ſhilling is deducted from the amount of ſales, for the purpoſe of paying rent, taxes, ſaleſwoman's ſalary, &c. Beſides thoſe perſons who make uſe of this laudable inſtitution as the means of adding to their own perſonal comforts, many ladies, whoſe fortunes ſuperſede the neceſſity of ſuch an application of their powers (in order to encourage others who are not ſo happily ſituated in life), moſt generouſly exerciſe their taſte and ingenuity in the production of elegant trifles, or uſeful and ornamental needle-work, which they alſo ſend to the Repoſitory for ſale, applying the proceeds to the augmentation of that part of their incomes which they have appropriated to charitable purpoſes. Theſe are truly the labour of love: the applauſe of the virtuous will be theirs; and the bleſſings of the poor, who enjoy the profits, will reſt on them. Much good has been already done by this amiable inſtitution; indeed much more than will ever come to the knowledge of the world. It deſerves every poſſible ſupport from the inhabitants of Mancheſter, and is worthy of the attention of curious and philoſophic ſtrangers; the former will find many ingenious articles in the Repoſitory to admire; and the latter, in all probability, will carry home, and, if their influence will ſupport, they will prove themſelves really friends to the lovelier ſex by the eſtabliſhment of ſimilar inſtitutions."

110. *Outlines of a Plan calculated to put a Stop to the Progreſs of the malignant Contagion which rages on the Shores of the* Mediterranean, *if, notwithſtanding every Precaution to the contrary, it ſhould unfortunately make its Way into this Country. By* Richard Pearſon, *M.D.*

DEAR-BOUGHT experience has taught this country a ſyſtem of precaution, which, one would imagine, required only to be known to be enforced with ſucceſs. Our medical writers are ſufficiently aware of the nature and effect of contagion. "The opinion of the non-contagious nature of the plague has lately been revived by Mr. Aſſalini, one of the phyſicians attached to the French army which invaded Egypt. This doctrine, ſo pregnant with miſchief to commercial nations, reſts on no other ſupport than a few negative facts, oppoſed to which we have the poſitive, accumulated evidence of a ſucceſſion of ages." (p. 2, n.)—Among the meaſures adopted by a ſociety for preventing fevers, that of taking the poor out of their houſes, and placing them in a new houſe, in a *neighbourhood contiguous to others, in a row*, and actually diſtinguiſhed by Venetian blinds as the *Fever-houſe*, to which the ſubjects are conveyed in *open day* in a particular kind of *carriage*, is a very different plan from that of Dr. P. who remarks, that the building or buildings hired as a receiving-houſe or houſes, according to the number of the infected, ſhould be ſituated in *open* and, if poſſible, *elevated* ſituations, at the extremity of the town, or rather *entirely out of it*. He would have three diſtinct ranges of apartments, for the *ſick*, the *convaleſcent*, and the *ſuſpected*.

Dr. P. recommends ordering all veſſels from infected places to a convenient ſtation, at a diſtance from every port, there to remain two, three, or ſix weeks, under the ſtricteſt prohibition of communication with the coaſt, and frequent unpacking and fumigation of the goods and apparel, which is too often done in a ſlight manner. A *Board of Health* ſhould be eſtabliſhed in all the principal ſea-ports throughout the kingdom, compoſed of an adequate number of phyſicians and ſurgeons, aſſiſted, according to circumſtances, by the magiſtrates and clergy, and keeping a regular journal of their proceedings, and tranſmitting to Government a ſtatement of them. *A General*

neral Board of Health in London, to communicate with the provincial ones, and draw up inſtructions for them. This ought not to be deemed an unneceſſary alarm, when we conſider that, in our preſent ſituation, theſe arrangements are indiſpenſably neceſſary, by way of precaution. Dr. P. conceives, that not the antient buildings and narrow ſtreets alone produced the contagion, but that it was imported, and, in 1665 particularly, by cotton-goods from the Levant. Nor is it altogether true that malignant contagions are enfeebled and ſuppreſſed by great degrees of cold. "There is, let it be repeated, nothing in our improved mode of living, nor in our ſuperior degree of cleanlineſs, nor in the ſpaciouſneſs of modern-built houſes, nor in the greater cleanlineſs and width of our ſtreets, nor in the ſeaſon of the year, that ſhould induce us to neglect, in addition to quarantine, ſuch other precautions as appear calculated to ſave us from the dreadful calamity of a peſtilence, and are found available, under ſimilar circumſtances, in other countries." (p. 21.) . . . "At the beginning, and during the height, of a peſtilential epidemick, it has often happened that more than two-thirds of the infected have periſhed. A diſorder is rapid in its courſe if it terminates fatally before the fifth day. In the worſt forms of the plague and yellow fever many of the infected die on or before the third day. A diſorder is contagious when it ſpreads in the manner abovementioned." (p. 6, n.)

111. *The Houſe of Mourning, and the Houſe of Feaſting: A Sermon, preached at the* Hinxton *Friendly Society, in the Pariſh Church of* Hinxton, Cambridgeſhire, *on* Sunday, September 30, 1804, *being the Anniverſary. To which are added, Pſalm* CXXXIII. *and Hymns to be ſung at the Funeral of deceaſed Members. By the Rev.* James Plumptre, *M. A. Fellow of* Clare-hall, *and Sequeſtrator of* Hinxton.

MR. P. improves the different characters in the words of Solomon, Eccl. vii. 2, ſuitably to the purpoſes of the inſtitution, which was eſtabliſhed at Michaelmas 1801, under ſtrict and appropriate rules.

112. *Report of a Medical Committee on the Caſes of ſuppoſed Small-Pox after Vaccination, which occurred in* Fullwood's Rents, Holborn, *in* Auguſt *and* September, 1804; *with an Account of ſome ſubſequent Inoculations.*

"AFTER having faithfully reported the particulars of the inveſtigation propoſed, the Committee begs leave to obſerve, that there ſeems no reaſon to queſtion the regular progreſs of the Vaccine in Nancy and Mary Hodges, nor the exiſtence of the Small-pox, two years afterward, in the latter, there being no material variation from the uſual courſe of ſymptoms either in the diſeaſe of Mary Hodges, or in the caſes of inoculation with matter taken from her puſtules. The Committee, however, feels it a duty to remark, that the above facts appear as militating againſt the general practice of Vaccination. Some well-authenticated though rare caſes have been ſtated, in which the natural Small-pox occurred twice in the ſame perſon. A few other inſtances are recorded of perſons who, after having undergone the inoculated Small-pox, nevertheleſs took the diſeaſe by infection; yet theſe caſes were not deemed concluſive againſt the advantages of Variolous inoculation, nor do they even ſeem to have impeded its progreſs. In every country where European ſcience is diffuſed, the general preventive power of Vaccine Inoculation with regard to the Small-pox has been fully aſcertained, and cannot now be affected by the reſult of a few detached caſes, which, by future obſervations and experiments, may be accounted for ſatisfactorily. The Committee, therefore, with one accord, ſubſcribes to the eſtabliſhed opinion, that, if Vaccination were univerſally adopted, it would afford the means of *finally exterminating the Small-pox.*"

113. *Addreſſed to the ſerious Conſideration of the Peers. No Slaves, No Sugar! Containing irreſiſtible Arguments in favour of the* African *Trade. By a* Liverpool *Merchant.*

THE Liverpool Merchant anſwers the objection, from the nature and principles of the trade itſelf, by inſtances of other trades in human fleſh carried on with ſoldiers, and innocent women for proſtitutes, and by the obſervation of Lord Kaimes, that the Negroes are of a diſtinct family from ourſelves. Againſt the ſecond objection, to the mode of procuring them

in Africa, he ſhews that men are in Africa ſuperabundant, and therefore of leſs value than the trinkets with which they are purchaſed; and, by the ſame rule, would be more cruelly treated in their own country, and more frequently maſſacred. "Mr. Park is a profeſſed enemy to the meaſure of abolition; a convincing proof that, from experience and an actual inveſtigation of the interior of Africa, he was led to form a concluſion regarding the real effects of the ſlave-trade, contrary to that which the Abolitioniſts infer from an hypotheſis founded on a miſconception of obſervations which proceeded from his own pen. When a liberal and intelligent traveller, like Mr. Park, who has penetrated farther into the African continent than any of his predeceſſors, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of its intereſts, and a perſonal acquaintance with its inhabitants, decides deliberately againſt the abolition; can we allow ourſelves to be perſuaded to an oppoſite opinion by the whining effuſions of ſentimental philanthropiſts, who know nothing of Africa or the ſlave-trade but the name?" (p. 24.) The writer ſhews that the ſyſtem of *kidnapping*, as it has been denominated, is not worſe than the mode of preſſing to man our fleets on emergencies, or at the beginning of a war. The African ſyſtem is milder, becauſe it carries off the whole family; while the Engliſh ſeparates the principal from his family, without, however, either party regretting the ſeparation, when glory or gain are the object. The criminal pimps of Africa is another ſource of domeſtic ſlavery; and who can deny that it is a juſt one? or, we may ſay, leſs juſt than our tranſportation to Botany-bay? Certainly more ſo than the American traffick in our countrymen who fooliſhly emigrate to them. Without a ſlave-trade, all confidence in commerce or in money-lending muſt be extinguiſhed, with the want of penalty for breach of ſuch confidence. Not to mention the miſeries of famine; to obviate which, either bread muſt be carried to the mouths which want it, or thoſe mouths muſt be tranſported to where there is bread to fill them. In the ſudden deveſtation of the country by locuſts, the inhabitants muſt be reduced to devour one another. So much attention is paid to the Negroes on their paſſage, that, "on the whole, if any one was deſired to chooſe a veſſel in which he would prefer to circumnavigate the globe, he could not fix upon a more convenient one than a Guinea trader." (p. 37.) The commerce has been improving by a progreſſive melioration. The preſent ſituation of the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies cannot be ſaid to be truly repreſented in the "Evidence on the Slave-trade," which is now become a mere hiſtory, as it is a combination of all that is horrid or enormous, in a miſcellaneous farrago, by which the Abolitioniſts endeavour to cloud the judgment by exciting the feelings. It is contrary to the intereſt of the planter to work his ſlaves to death; and, without flogging, it is well known, men of their ſullen and indolent tempers would not work.

Theſe arguments of our author againſt the *injuſtice* of the ſlave-trade being admitted, the arguments againſt the impolicy follow in courſe.

114. *A general Itinerary of* England *and* Wales, *with Part of* Scotland; *containing all the direct and principal Croſs Roads to every City and Market Town, with the Market Days*, &c. &c. &c. *With copious Indexes. The Whole compiled and arranged by* David Ogilvy, *jun.*

WE have road-books in ſufficient numbers at leaſt, if not of ſufficient accuracy; and our readers muſt long have been familiar with Paterſon's Roads, Kearſley's Guide, Cary's Itinerary, and Ogilvy's Itinerary. They borrow, of courſe, from one another; but we have always been accuſtomed to conſider Paterſon's as of the firſt authority and excellence. With reſpect to this before us, it evidently appears to have been made up from the preceding publications, and that, in particular, the errors of Cary's book are copied with little or no variation. It appears evidently, from the Appendix to the twelfth edition of Paterſon's Roads, that Cary's book is greatly indebted to Paterſon's edition of 1796.

Mr. Ogilvy, in his turn, accuſes his predeceſſors of confuſion, or, as his expreſſion denominates it, of *huddling* names together at the end of each route. Yet from this confuſion he himſelf is far from exempted, though he certainly has adopted one improvement from Paterſon, namely, the introduction of the diſtances to the neareſt market-towns or remarkable villages on

on the right and left of the roads. In this book of Ogilvy's the roads are often erroneously described, and the seats and turnings frequently misplaced, as, more particularly, in pp. 289, 306, 307, &c. &c. These mistakes also Ogilvy has copied from Cary; and they arise from the compilers of both not having known that the mile-stones were numbered from Hicks's hall.

At Peterborough, p. 306, the traveller is told that the distance is 77 miles ¾; but the mile-stone informs him that the distance is 81. Again, at Lincoln, see p. 307, this book calls the distance 128 miles and ¾; but the mile-stone in the city tells us the distance is 133. The seats also are strangely confounded. Hayes place, near Bromley, is called the seat of Lord Lewisham, whereas it is the seat of Philip Dehaney, esq. Major Rhode, esq. is called Major Rhodes; &c. &c.

The description of the circuitous route of the kingdom, as it occurs at pp. 397 to 414, cannot fail of exciting a smile. Who indeed, for amusement, would think of traversing the fens of Lincolnshire? or who would ride along the coast from Bridlington to Hull, where no object can possibly occur to excite agreeable sensations, where no inn presents itself to solace the exhausted traveller, with no compensation for his fatigues, nor any thing to satisfy his hunger?

If this work be intended to enter into competition with that of Paterson, it must necessarily and altogether fail. We are enabled to pronounce, from careful and frequent examination, that Paterson's is by far the most copious as well as the most correct. The first Book of Roads ever published in this country, with any pretensions to accuracy, was by a Mr. Ogilby, in the time of Charles the Second. His book was called "The Britannia," and was printed in 1675. It was afterwards reprinted, in 1720, with the new title of "Britannia Depicta." The name prefixed to *this book* is David Ogilvy, junior; which differs only in a letter from the Surveyor of Roads in Charles the Second's time; but whether any affinity is claimed no where appears.

115. *The Domestic Medical Guide; in Two Parts. Part I. The Family Dispensatory; or, a complete Companion to the Family Medicine Chest, &c. Part II. The Modern Domestic Medicine: comprehending the most approved Methods of treating and obviating the different Diseases that assail the Human Frame; with the most important Information relative to the Cure of those Chronic Diseases which have been generally considered incurable. Third Edition, considerably enlarged and corrected. By* Richard Reece, *M. D. late of* St. Bartholomew's *Hospital, and the General Infirmary at* Hereford, *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, &c. &c.

IN this work it seems to have been the author's endeavour to comprise every information that is likely to prove useful to families remote from medical advice; such as the treatment of poisons, cases of strangulation, the means of checking the progress of contagion, &c. &c. &c. and through the whole are interspersed such cautions as may prevent the misapplication of the means suggested.

Domestic Medicine being now so well established in this country, a work calculated to render it more safe as well as efficacious deserves encouragement.

The baneful practice of Empiricism is manfully exposed, and happily elucidated by the following apposite quotation from one of Sterne's sermons:

"So great are the difficulties of tracing out the hidden causes of the evils to which this frame of ours is subject—that the most candid of the profession have ever allowed and lamented how unavoidably they are in the dark. So that the best medicines, administered by the wisest heads, shall often do the mischief they were intended to prevent. These are misfortunes to which we are subject in this state of darkness; but when men without skill—without education—without knowledge either of the distemper, or even of what they sell—make merchandize of the miserable—and, from a dishoneſt principle—trifle with the pains of the unfortunate—too often with their lives—and from the mere motive of a dishoneſt gain—every such instance of a person bereft of life by the hand of Ignorance, can be considered in no other light than a branch of the same root. It is murder in the true sense; which, though not cognizable by our laws—by the laws of right, every man's own mind and conscience, must appear equally black and detestable."

To this *third* edition are added the more recent discoveries in Medicine; and the treatment of Chronic Diseases in particular, by Distilled Water, pp. 175, &c. we cannot but consider to be of very considerable importance, and a striking feature in Domestic Medicine.

THE

THE MAGAZINE;
or, FIRST DAY *of the* MONTH:
A FAMILIAR EPISTLE, *respectfully inscribed to the* EDITOR.

FRIEND URBAN, thou doſt well remember, [ber!
When boys at ſchool, we hail'd Decem-
For then, vacation days were coming,
And all our thoughts on home were running.
Anticipation fled before,
Exhaling Chriſtmas pies in ſtore;
When New-year's gifts and Twelfthday fun,
Should equal with our wiſhes run;
With all the pleaſure that attends
On parents' feaſts, or treats of friends.
But, when the breaking-up was paſt,
The welcome morn ſhone forth at laſt;
Our boxes pack'd, our parcels ready,
We waited only for old Steady
With ſtage and four, to whirl us home;
Say how we long'd the hour to come?
Which when arriv'd, can words repeat
How high our youthful paſſions beat?

Something like this, my boſom's feeling,
As tow'rd its vane the Month is ſtealing,
I ruminate on what your Sages
Are writing then for future ages;
Comparing oft my laſt Month's reading,
And thence conjecture the ſucceeding;
Whilſt Expectation riſes higher,
As lapſing Time draws moments nigher;
Till, like the Schoolboy for his home,
So longs my heart the hour to come,
When with delight my eyes ſhall greet
Friend URBAN's monthly, mental treat.

See it arriv'd—the Newſman's been,
And now we've got the Magazine
I part the pages with my knife;
My Sons, my Daughter, and my Wife,
All eager round about me preſſing,
Each for their fav'rite Writers gueſſing.

Spouſey ſpeaks firſt, and, with reſpect,
Begs me to read *The Architect*;
For ſhe takes pleaſure to explore,
Your fund of old hiſtoric lore:
My eldeſt boy then longs to chuſe,
And hopes I'll ſtop at the *Reviews*;
For *he* loves books; and his ſelection
Is influenc'd much by URB's direction:
The youngeſt, he's a Non-conformiſt,
And only likes the *Southern Fauniſt*;
Becauſe he writes of Shrubs and Trees,
Of Rural Gypſies, Birds, and Bees;
Whilſt little *Lucy* plainly hints
She only wants to ſee the *Prints*;
But ſoon ſhe'll learn, there is no doubt,
What all the Prints have been about.
'Tis thus the ſeed of Knowledge's ſown,
Takes root, expands, becomes full blown,
And ſhines in radiance all her own.

Now to proceed:—as Lord Protector,
I firſt peruſe the learn'd *Projector*;
Then, I conform to their requeſt,
And read in turn what each likes beſt.

At night I join a ſocial ſet
Of bookiſh friends; and when we're met,
We ſcan the work from end to end,
As each one's different motives tend.
This aſks who's married, and who's dead?
And that the price of *Grain* and *Bread*?
Another *Coals*, and *Soap* and *Tallow*?
Or what's become of *Maſter Shallow*?
Whether the *Stocks* are high or low?
And if the French will come or no?
What fetches *Beef*, and *Pork*, and *Mutton*?
Others enquire for *Mr. Hutton*;
Whoſe droll eſſays and merry jokes,
So much regale us village folks?
With *Neild* and *Lettſom*, each bewails
The fate of men confin'd in gaols;
And all declare their great regard
For Poems by the *Infant Bard**?
Hafiz, and *Cumberland*, and *Scott*,
J. Malcolm, *Langton*, and *T. Mott*,
Have all in praiſe and favour got;
With many more, whoſe names to tell,
Would much too long this letter ſwell,
And ſo, Friend URBAN, fare you well.
But yet, before I ſign and ſeal,
There's one thing more I muſt reveal;
The thanks of all my friends and neighbours,
For Your and Correſpondents' labours,
On which, for thirty days at leaſt,
With much delight we gladly feaſt;
And, where ſo various are the diſhes,
Each palate meets with what it wiſhes.
Thus long we hope you will abide,
To cheer our ſocial fire-ſide. B. S.

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE REV. MILES COOPER†, WATERINGBURY.

"I venerate the Man whoſe heart is warm,
Whoſe hands are pure, whoſe doctrine and whoſe life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honeſt in the ſacred cauſe."
COWPER.

WHAT awful changes wait on fleeting Time! [is thine;
"Go live! for Heaven's eternal year
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine."
Such this man was, who, now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that liberty he lov'd.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.

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* Young Robinſon. See p. 64.

† He died of an apoplectic fit, March 15, 1805, in the 42d year of his age. Never was a funeral more univerſally lamented. He was curate of Wateringbury; alſo maſter of the reputable Grammar-ſchool there, nearly 15 years.

A mind unmov'd by ev'ry vulgar fear,
In a falſe world that dares to be ſincere;
Wiſe without Art, without *Ambition* great;
Tho' firm, yet pliant; active, tho' ſedate.
Of eaſy manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of Truth, and friend of human-kind!
With all the bleſſings of Contentment fraught,
Yet better ſtill by native Prudence taught.
That, fix'd on equal Virtue's temp'rate laws,
Deſpiſes calumny, and ſhuns applauſe;
That, to his own perfections ſingly blind,
Would for another think his praiſe deſign'd.
High in *Religion's* ſphere we ſaw him move,
A living evidence of Chriſtian love;
Who in the eye of Heav'n like *Enoch* ſtood, [walk'd with God.
And through the paths of Knowledge
"At Church, he taught his audience to deſpiſe [eyes;
The gilded toys, that lure Ambition's
Taught ev'ry wand'ring thought to wind its courſe [force."
In Virtue's channel, ſilent though in
But he, alas! whoſe death I'm here la-[ing;
No more will good inſtructions be preſent-
What feeling heart can then refrain from weeping, [arms is ſleeping?
Since courteous COOPER in Death's cold

K.

Sacred to the Memory of LADY G. S.....T.

BY birth enobled—yet a child of Woe,
Georg'ina bids the tear ſpontaneous flow; [drop,
Draws e'en from icy founts th' adheſive
And bids the paſſing Atheiſt trembling—ſtop! [ſeſs'd,
Review that God, he once perhaps con-
And rouze the dormant guardian of his breaſt;
In her example bids his heart deſcry,
How calm a Saint can live, a Saint can die.
Georg'ina ſpeaks, mark well her ſtedfaſt way, [her day;
Serene's her night, tho' clouds obſcur'd
Weak was her frame, yet unſubdu'd her mind,
In comfort grateful, and in grief reſign'd;
Submiſſive Hope ſuppreſs'd the riſing groan,
And rapt'rd Angels thought her deeds their own: [ſway'd,
Twas Virtue grac'd her ſteps, her boſom
Contentment ſhone in Sorrow's deepeſt ſhade;
And, tho' in vain ſhe fought Italia's air,
Watch'd by a Brother's kind and ſoft'ring care,
Religion's aid applied the healing balm,
Made ſickneſs eaſe, and ling'ring pain a calm,
Strengthen'd her c...e o'er Life's troubled deep, [ſleep;
Till conquer'd Nature ſunk in mortal
Not ſo her ſoul,—clad in immortal robe,
It left the precincts of th...tranſient globe,
On airy pinions fought the realms above,
To dwell in peace and everlaſting love.

PETERBOROUGH.

STANZAS

WRITTEN DURING A STORM.

BY WILLIAM PRESTON, ESQ.

WHAT Demons wing the troubled air,
And howl infuriate in the blaſt?
What thunders bid the world prepare,
For murd'rous rage and changes vaſt?
On what dire errand are ye paſt?
Ye fearful miniſters of Death,
Who plough the billows with portentous breath.

Oh, rage thee thus, that man may find
An image of the mortal coil,
That agitates the general mind,
That dyes with blood full many a ſoil;
While vain Philoſophy and Pride, [tide?
With mad Ambition, ſwell Confuſion's

Again, again the pealing ſtorm!
How long, ye Demons, will ye roar?
How long the cultur'd plain deform,
And ſtrew with wrecks the cruel ſhore?
To ſtain the wint'ry flood with gore,
Say, do ye call the ſons of France?
Say, do ye bid Rebellion graſp the lance?

The ſongs of Death I hear you ſing,
Denouncing woe to ravag'd earth,—
The miniſters of wrath ye bring,
Ye ſummon giant ills to birth,
Inteſtine wars, and flame, and dearth;
Each mighty plague, at Heaven's commands, [lands.
That waves her iron ſcourge o'er guilty

Again—I underſtand that yell—
Ye call the ſhips from *Gallia's* coaſt,
"Waft—hither waft the dogs of Hell,
Impriſon'd, for a day we boaſt
To keep the matchleſs naval hoſt,
That Albion's conquering thunder bear,
To fill th' aſtoniſh'd world with awe and fear.

If, led by deſtinies of ill,
That human prudence may not mar,
The foe th' advent'rous courſe fulfil;
Then comfort ſhall be diſtant far:—
And dire muſt be the tug of War;
What blood ſhall ſtream! what flames ſhall burn! [return!
How late,—how late,—ſhall bleſſed Peace

IMPROMPTU ON THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

BY DR. BUSBY.

DAME NATURE, the Drama's great mother, thought fit
To diſplay in an Actor her zenith of wit:
To the work ſhe applied, ſaying, "Mortals, obey— [ſway."
"A Garrick I ſend, all your paſſions to

Yet, great as this wonder, ſhe fain would do more: [before?
But how ſince her gifts were exhauſted
"Happy thought!" ſhe exclaim'd, and exultingly ſmil'd! [in a *Child*."
"What I wrought in a *Man*, I'll produce

SONG.

SONG, *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, 1805.

Written by HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet Laureat;*
And sung by Mr. INCLEDON, *&c.*

Composed by WILLIAM SHIELD, *Esq. Musician in ordinary to his Majesty.*

AS the Gods on Ambrosia and Nectar regal'd, [prevail'd,
And good cheer and good humour alternate
While Bacchus pledg'd Mars in the full-flowing bowl, [the soul.
And the Goddesses join'd in the feast of
Ev'n Phœbus himself, with his lyre laid apart,
Sat down as the chief of the medical art;
The Muses alone standing round in a ring,
While the others were eating, had only to sing.

As Calliope's voice sung of heroes and wars, [Mars;
It caught the attention of Pallas and
Venus drank ev'ry accent from Erato's tongue, [sung.
Or with sympathy sigh'd, as Melpomene
Momus laugh'd with Thalia, and Clio's bold strain
Made Doctor Apollo a poet again;
He snatch'd up his lyre, join'd the musical ring, [would sing.
But the Muses grew coy, and no longer

This obstinate silence Urania first broke,
And thus in the name of her Sisters she spoke: [we show,
"'Tis not for ourselves that our sorrow
We feel for the wrongs of our vot'ries below; [benefits share,
While Ambition and Wealth Fortune's
Their portion is poverty, labour, and care; [droops her sad wings,
Science, chill'd by Contempt, often
And Genius, neglected, often sighs as he sings."

She ceased—when Jove spoke—"Your complainings give o'er, [no more,
Your vot'ries on earth shall be wretched
On yon happy Isle, Wit and Beauty's fam'd land,
I see now assembled a liberal band;
The Immortals shall chuse from their fav'rites below, [shall bestow;
Some Friend, who their bounty on Worth
Lo, cheer'd by glad Hope, Science waves her bright wings,
And Genius no longer shall sigh as he sings.

Minerva, the friend of the Warrior and Muse, [chuse;
Of either the patron, her MOIRA shall
Nor shall Science lament the neglect of the fair, [there;
For, deputed by Venus, lo! CAVENDISH
While my Queen o'er the band sees with joy and with pride [side."
The HEIR and the boast of Britannia pre-

Jove ceas'd—Fame, exulting, now loud clapp'd her wings, [phantly sings.
While each Muse to her clarion triumNotes of rapturous joy Clio struck from her lyre, [Erato's wire;
While Love's softer strains flow'd from
Thalia laugh'd out, the glad tidings to hear, [tear;
And even Melpomene smil'd through a
While with voice and with heart all the rest of the Nine
Their gratitude chanted in chorus divine;
O'er Science now Charity waves her white wing, [sing.
And no longer the Muses neglected shall

VERSES

Written by WILLIAM MAVOR, *LL. D. intended for recitation at the said Anniversary.*

IF Angels watch to waft Devotion's prayer, [there;
And where the pious meet, a temple's
If 'tis the deed that consecrates the place,
And GENIUS loves its heav'n-descended race;
Sure o'er this spot, unseen to mortal eyes,
Float the blest spirits of the learn'd and wise, [ear,
And hail with Pæans, heard in Fancy's
The late just debt repaid to kindred dear;
The homage monarchs need not blush to show
To minds of lofty mood and ardent glow!
For, what were life uncherish'd by the ray
That opes the gates of intellectual day?
For what were Man, devoid of lib'ral lore,
To teach the virtuous passions how to soar!
To pour fresh transports on the joyous heart, [dart?
And pluck the sting from dire Affliction's
Without thy native energies divine,
GENIUS! that giv'st the brightest gems to shine; [care,
Without the Poet's lay, th' Historian's
The noblest acts had vanish'd long in air,
And in the vista of departed time
The great of ev'ry age and ev'ry clime
Had faintly shone, or wholly sunk in night, [bright.
Nor form'd the beacon, nor the pattern
Yes, to your aids, ye minds of heavenly flame!
Ye lasting passports to the fane of Fame!
We owe whate'er the antient sages taught,
For Virtue hallow'd, and with wisdom fraught;
Whate'er the hero, or the patriot dar'd,
Who bled for glory, or in mercy spar'd.

As back the Muse, in retrospective view,
Turns to the days that elder Poets drew,
She sees the sons of GENIUS, bold and free,
Intrepid stand, nor bend the suppliant knee;

She

She sees them courted by the good, the great, [lordly gate;
Nor spurn'd, contemptuous, from the
But, warm'd by Fortune, justify her smiles, [toils.
And unbought patronage reward their

No cautious fears the LESBIAN Poet* chill; [quill
The CÆAN sage† with grave but manly
Strikes the loud chords, while kings and heroes hear,
And lend their favour'd bard a willing ear.
With rapid touch and deep-impassion'd tone [own,
The daring PINDAR makes each *prize* his
Spurns the base flat'rers of a despot king,
But sweeps for HIERO the plausive string.
The Past'ral Muse‡ awhile forgot his reed
To pay to PTOLOMY the well-earn'd meed;
And BERENICE, in his DORIC strain,
Still lives the queen of EGYPT's fertile plain.

Why should I name the fam'd AUGUSTAN age,
That shines all-glorious in the classic page?
What VIRGIL wrote, or tuneful FLACCUS sung, [tongue;
Can never want some fond recording
And as our bards to lov'd MÆCENAS turn,
With still fresh wreaths they hang his mould'ring urn, [praise,
Grace with his name, and honour with his
Each puny patron of degenerate days.

What tho', when Learning burst from *Gothic* night, [bright;
The prospect glow'd with transient lustre
Tho' LEO's bounty wak'd to second birth
Some minds ordain'd to charm the admiring earth;
Tho' at long intervals of dying close,
Fresh from her ashes Phœnix GENIUS rose; [throne
Tho' round ambitious LOUIS'§ despot
The foster'd Arts awhile in shackles shone;
Tho' ANNA's reign, to Britons ever dear,
Saw Learning mounted to an envied sphere;
Still o'er the world has GENIUS mourn'd its fate,
Nor found the general favour of the great.

But, lo! at length th' auspicious time appears
That stamps the character of distant years.
The CLAIMS OF LIT'RATURE, forgot too long, [plauding song.
Acknowledg'd shine, and prompt th' ap-
See regal GEORGE to Arts proud temples rear; [care;
See BRITAIN's HOPE the Muses makes his
And, like his Grandsire‖, warm'd with patriot zeal,
Bid Genius flourish for the public weal;
With noble aim protect the sons of Fame,
And plant eternal laurels round his name;
See gallant MOIRA, Albion's pride and shield,
In council wise, as valiant in the field,
With powers to rival Learning's highest flight,
In deeds of mercy place supreme delight;
And he whose praise the sister-islands fills,
Stand in the front to ward off letter'd ills.
See generous SOMERSET, the Muses' friend; [lend;
See BUTE and PELHAM haste their aid to
While through all ranks the heart begins to glow, [woe;—
And pants to heal the Author's deep-felt
To soothe the pangs that rend the feeling breast,
By pride upheld—by poverty depress.

Nor blush, ye great, ye titled, and ye gay,
This sacred duty to the learn'd to pay;
For you they toil, for you exhaust their health, [wealth,—
To prop the pomp of grandeur and of
To give new zeal to Pleasure's richest feast,
And keep the man unsullied with the beast.
For, poor the joys where MIND no share partakes, [tion wakes;
And Reason sleeps, while headstrong Pas-
For poor the bliss that centres all in self,
In gaudy trappings, or in golden pelf!

Nor in a private but a public view
Should LORE and GENIUS gain the tribute due. [love,
They form the youthful breast to Virtue's
And point the road that leads to realms above,
Refine by arts, give vigour to the laws,
And guard, fair LIBERTY, thy holy cause!

Such be their aims, and such their high-wrought claim
To public patronage, and deathless fame.
O, may each son of GENIUS nobly strive
To keep the virtuous energies alive;
In conscious merit bold, and self-respect,
Superior rise to fortune and neglect;
Or meet, whene'er the ills of life invade,
A safe asylum in the tranquil shade;—
A bounteous hand to *prest* the wish'd *relief*, [grief!
And CHARITY like yours to soothe his

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE following lines were written by a man of some eminence as a scholar and a poet, a few years since deceased.

Yours, &c. M. O.

THOUGH Youth—'mid Love's enchanting bow'rs,
Where Beauty culls Elysian flow'rs,
The wreath of mutual joy,
Views, horror-struck, Death's hideous mien,
And shrieks as his gaunt arm is seen
Uplifted to destroy;

Yet

---

* Alcæus. † Simonides.
‡ Theocritus. § The Fourteenth.
‖ Frederick Prince of Wales.

Yet he, whose fix'd and fearless mind
The monster-fiend shall dare defy,
On him his smile descends—
His sable wheels—I hear them come—
Swift bear me to his social dome,
For Death and I are friends.

No more on Folly's heedless way
The pageant clouds of Error play,
And veil the destin'd shore;
To Life's remotest verge I view;
I look her painted shadows through,
And Fancy charms no more.

Lord of himself, the noble Mind,
To superstitious terror blind,
On conscious worth depends;
Then Virtue shines with steadiest light,
O'er Misery's dark tempestuous night,
When Death and man are friends.

Wrapt in his tranquil bless domain,
No more shall hopeless Love complain,
No struggling sigh rebel;
Goaded no more by treach'rous woes,
Th' indignant heart shall find repose,
The houseless head a cell.

Prepare my chamber in thy gloom,
Soft Peace, companion of the tomb!
There Disapointment ends—
And O! long writhing round my heart,
Ye deep-envenom'd griefs, depart,
For Death and I are friends. W. B. S.

SONNET ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

ANGELIC BABE! whose little spirit's flown
On cherub wing in blissful realms to soar,
And left thy weeping parents to deplore
Those lovely buds which Time had surely blown
(Embryo sweets to vulgar eyes unknown,
Which, to the sage that's skill'd in Nature's lore [store.)
Alone reveal'd, expands its beauteous
Decay'd and wither'd e'er to blossoms grown,
How oft thy tender father hanging o'er
That face on which the hand of Death had thrown [gloom
It's sickly shades, discover'd through the
The fruitful branch with ev'ry virtue grac'd; [charms defac'd,
Though snap'd the stem, and all its
In mem'ry they shall live, and flourish o'er thy tomb. CANTIUM.

IN MEMORIAM DOROTHEÆ GILLARD;
Quæ obiit 26 *die Octobris, A. D.* 1802.

IN youth with native beauty bless'd,
And smiles of fascinating view;
In life admir'd, belov'd, caress'd;
To Friendship's sacred altar true.
Such, DOROTHY, thy days were here;
The child's delight, the poor man's truth;
To thee we drop the tender tear,
And venerate thy hallow'd dust.
Devonshire, Dec. 21, 1803. H.

CUTCHACUTCHOO.

WHILE Young Roscius in London astonish'd crowds draws,
And theatres nightly resound his applause,
Gay Dublin can boast her phænomenon too— [catchoo.
That unparallel'd Actor called *Cutcha-
Like the little Dispenser of British delight,
Our Irish Enchanter shines likewise by night—
What a prospect of pleasure expands to the view, [Cutchacutchoo.
When the curtain draws up, displays—
Ere the drama commences; this wonderful thing
Forms of different figures a magical ring:
Which boundary all are forbid to break through,
Till a signal be given by—Cutchacutchoo.
Each figure fits silent, attentive, and squat,
Like Grimalkin, when watching a mouse or a rat:
Some stroke down their whiskers, their mouths up some screw, [cutchoo.
Nodding, ogling, and winking at—Cutcha-
Now the signal is made—from the magical ring, [make a spring—
Lo! nimble as frogs, the whole groupe
Topsy turvy they tumble—screams, struggles ensue— [cutchoo.
In delightful confusion reigns—Cutcha-
"Recover your postures!" the Manager cries— [strate groupe rise—
At the word of command, quick the pro-
Their positions resum'd, then he bids them renew,
With redoubled activity Cutchacutchoo.
Warm waxes the combat of youth and of age, [lightness engage:
See weakness with strength—weight with
Loud echoes the clamour—the tapers burn blue, [choo.
And a mystical veil spreads o'er Cutchacut-
See! the dimness increases—the tapers go out— [and doubt!
What a chaos of tumult, and darkness,
Wild conjectures alone now can furnish a clue, [choo.
To wind thro' the mazes of—Cutchatcut-
HAFIZ.

On the Death of the Duke of BEDFORD.

O'ER Dukes that perish we may drop a tear, [bier?—
What eye witholds it from a Russell's
Yet- if kind Heav'n in compensation give
One honest Earl to flourish and to live,
All is not lost—Britannia still shall find
Its Guardian Genius in a Rawdon's mind.

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* A Satire lately published upon the Fashionable World of Dublin.

PRO-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

March 13.

Mr. *Thornton* presented a Petition from several Freeholders of Middlesex, charging Sir Francis Burdett with bribery, corruption, &c. and praying that his election might be rendered void.

Mr. *Fuller*, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, proposed the Ways and Means for the Irish Establishment. He took a satisfactory view of the Imports and Exports of last year, the Imports being 5,700,000 l. which exceeded, on an average, those for the last five years; while the Exports for the last year amounted to 4,480,000 l. a sum greater than their amount, on an average, for the last ten years. The linen trade had also increased in a very material degree; as in three quarters of the last year its amount was within 2,000,000 yards of what it was in the whole of the preceding year; while the increase of the Import of raw materials had also produced an increase of nearly 3,000,000 yards of linen above the preceding year, the greater part of which was exported to the West Indies. On the whole, he was happy to state that the balance of trade against Ireland was reduced to nearly one half of what it had been in former periods. He then proceeded to state the demands for the service of the year, which were 2,611,000 l. for the interest of the Irish Debt, and 5,823,000 l. for the 2-17ths of the charge of Ireland on the joint-expenditure, making 8,400,000 l. to cover the interest of the debt and the quota of contribution stipulated by the Union. The Ways and Means for this sum were to be as follow: the Revenue of Ireland he calculated at 4,000,000 l.; of which the Loan negotiated in this country formed a part, being in Irish currency 2,700,000 l. A Loan of 1,000,000 l. is yet to be raised in Ireland, and there is in the Irish Treasury 3,000,000 l. making together 8,560,000 l. leaving a surplus above what is required. The Taxes to cover the interest of the Loan of three millions and a half would be, —1. On Imports of raisins, pepper, oil, and timber, exclusive of deals, which were to bear half the Tax on other sorts: the amount might be 30,000l.—2. Horses for pleasure, 5 s. each, added to that already mentioned, 48,000 l.—3. An additional Tax on Dogs, 8,000 l.—4. Curricles, Gigs, and Jaunting-cars, 5 s. each, 10,000 l.—5. Bachelors' male-servants, 15 s. each, 4,000 l.—6. Additional Regulations on Stamps, Licences, &c. 12,000 l. —7. Additional Postage, 20,000 l.—8. An appendage to the House-tax, on rent above 50 shillings, 24,000 l.—9. A Tax on Houses with above seven windows, of 25 *per cent*, in addition to the present Window-tax, 21,000 l.; and the whole result of these different articles would be the production of upwards of 262,000 l. Irish currency, being several thousands above what the interest of the Loan required. He then moved the first resolution. In the course of his speech he shewed the various frauds committed in the Excise, previous to his late regulations; and deduced from them a saving this year of an astonishing amount.

Mr. *J. Fitzgerald* contended that no new duties were necessary, and complained of the custom of anticipating the amount of the Revenue; and, after a long conversation, in which Messrs. *Daly*, *Latouche*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, made some objections to the new Taxes, the resolutions were agreed to.

H. of Lords.

March 14.

Earl *Darnley* moved for certain Papers relative to the transactions of the late and present Admiralty Boards, the objects of which were, to shew that the clamour against the late Admiralty for engaging small vessels was unfounded, inasmuch as several of the ships purchased by the present Board, and fitted for war, were incapable of service. The next point was, to shew that there was no necessity for re-engaging the mutineers, who had been dismissed by the late Board from Plymouth Dock-yard.

Lord *Melville* defended the system upon which the present Board had acted, as one of imperious necessity; and agreed to the production of the Papers.

In the Commons, the same day, the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute certain persons for voting at the late Knaresborough election.

March 15.

Mr. *Fox* made some complaints against the Salt Duty, in consequence of Excise Officers having taken stock in the country, and compelled many traders to raise the price of Salt before the time allowed by the Act, by which they had subjected themselves to a heavy penalty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* censured the conduct of the Officers; but said, he did not know how the dealers were to be relieved from the penalty.

Several Members made objections to the

the new Taxes to be raiſed in Ireland: they were anſwered by Mr. *Fojter* and Mr. *Hawthorne*; and, on a diviſion, the Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favour of theſe Taxes, were carried by a majority of 63.

H. OF LORDS.
March 18.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Pleaſure-horſe, Salt, Property-tax, and Mutiny Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a new writ was ordered to be iſſued for Bath, in the room of Lord J. Thynne, who had ſat and voted in the Houſe, having, through neglect, omitted to take the oaths, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. *Steele* then obtained leave for a Bill to indemnify Lord J. Thynne from the penalties he had thereby incurred.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was paſſed. An amendment was made in it, relative to oaths to be taken by witneſſes, before Courts Martial, and enacting that members of Courts Martial ſhould alſo take an oath.

H. OF LORDS.
March 19.

Counſel was heard in ſupport of the claim of the Dukes of Glouceſter, York, Kent, and Suſſex, to vote at the election of the Iriſh Repreſentative Peers.

Lord *Auckland*, in alluſion to the proceedings with reſpect to Judge Fox, inſiſted that the Houſe of Peers had no right to originate any queſtion of criminal juriſdiction not connected with a violation of their own privileges: he therefore moved for a Committee, to ſearch for precedents of complaints made by individual Peers, and for proceedings in Parliament againſt any Judges, previous to the paſſing of the Act of Settlement.

The *Lord Chancellor* oppoſed the motion, on the grounds that the doctrines laid down by the mover relative to the juriſdiction of the Houſe, could not be contradicted.

Lord *Mulgrave* thought the precedents cited by Lord Auckland were totally irrelevant to the queſtion of the removal of a Judge.

Lord *Ellenborough* thought that a Committee ſhould be appointed in the terms of the motion; but it was at length rejected by a majority of 29 to 17.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *J. Anderſon* preſented a Petition from the Maſter Printers of London, ſtating that, in conſequence of the diſputes which had ariſen between them and their journeymen (the preſſmen) who had ſtruck for an advance of wages; their buſineſs was totally at a ſtand, to the great injury of the Revenue and the Publick. They therefore prayed for a Bill to enable them to take apprentices for a leſs term than ſeven years, which would afford them redreſs. The Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Members for London, Weſtminſter, and Middleſex, Counſellors, and Merchants.

The Sugar Drawback and Lord Thynne's Indemnity Bills were paſſed.

Mr. *Creevey* brought forward a motion reſpecting Mr. Fordyce. It appeared that a very large ſum was due by that gentleman to the publick, and he wiſhed to learn the ſteps which had been taken for its recovery. In 1780, Commiſſioners were appointed to examine and report the public accompts. Mr. F. was one of thoſe gentlemen; and he was afterwards made Receiver General for Scotland, where he was found deficient in a ſum of 84,000 l.—of this ſum, he agreed to pay 40,000 l. by the then Lady-day next, and the reſt by conſiderable inſtalments; but, up to the preſent time, no ſuch payment had been made. He therefore moved for a Committee to enquire into this ſubject.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, the ſituation of Mr. F. was one of miſfortune, and not of fault; and the Lords of the Treaſury were convinced of this, by appointing him to the Revenue when they removed him from his former office. He was appointed to examine the value of the Crown lands; and, from his management and ſkill, theſe revenues had been improved from 6000 l. *per annum*, to nearly 40,000 l. The circumſtances of Mr. F's ſituation were, the failure in three inſtances of agents, one of whom became inſolvent in Mr. F's debt to the amount of 14,000 l. He was alſo diſtributor of the money of the forfeited eſtates, which were paid to the houſe of Fordyce in London; that houſe, however, failed, and Mr. F. thereby loſt 40,000 l. Mr. Pitt then appealed to the feelings of the Houſe, whether, in ſuch a train of miſfortunes, any blame could be attributed to Mr. F. He had every intention of making up the deficiency, and had appropriated to that purpoſe a valuable eſtate in Grenada, when it was deſtroyed by a hurricane. Mr. Pitt alſo ſaid, that in the preſent year Mr. Fordyce would be enabled to diſcharge 40,000 l. of the debt.

In conſequence of this repreſentation, Mr. Creevey withdrew his motion.

March 20.

Sir *W. Scott* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of Seamen, and the better manning of the Navy; and ſtated the object and principle of the Bill at conſiderable length.

March

March 21.

Lord *A. Hamilton* brought forward a motion relative to the Iriſh Loan and Exchange; the object of which was, to remedy the high rate of exchange.

Mr. *Foyler* contended that the Reſolutions were a direct charge upon the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; and moved the Order of the Day.

After a long converſation, in which Lord *H. Petty*, Mr. *Fox*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*, ſpoke in favour of the motion; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Lee*, and Mr. *Alexander*, againſt it; the motion was negatived without a diviſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, the chief object of the meaſure he intended to propoſe was, inſtead of the gradual reduction of the Militia to the original eſtabliſhment of 40,000 for England, and 8,000 for Scotland, to make the reduction directly, by allowing the ſupernumeraries now exiſting above that amount to volunteer into the Line. By the returns of the Militia, as it now ſtood for England and Scotland, for he would propoſe nothing with reſpect to Ireland at preſent, the amount was 70,000 men; and the above number of 48,000 did not include corporals: conſequently the difference between that and the exiſting force afforded about 17,000 men to be applied to the Diſpoſeable Army. He then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the above purpoſe.

Earl *Temple* cenſured the meaſure as being a repeal of the proceedings of the preſent and the laſt Adminiſtration, by both ſets of Miniſters united.

Lord *Stanley* conſidered the meaſure as unfair; and Marquis *Douglas* declared his intention to oppoſe it in every ſtage.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that the enliſtment into the Line was to be for life and for unlimited ſervice.

Mr. *Fuller* warmly ſupported the meaſure; and leave was at length given to bring in the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to Lord J. Thynne's Indemnity Bill, and ſeveral Naturalization Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of certain propoſitions to cover the deficiencies in the Ways and Means. The amount of the deficiency to be ſupplied was 400,000 l. He had ſelected a variety of different articles which would bear an additional taxation. Theſe were, glaſs, according to a ſcale to be afterwards explained; bricks and and tiles; an increaſe of one-ſixth of the duties on auctions of eſtates, and of one-eighth on auctions of goods. He then enumerated a variety of articles, on which a ſmall additional duty was to be laid, and of which the following is an abſtract, with the amount they are calculated to produce:—New Duties on Glaſs, 80,000 l.; ditto on Bricks and Tiles, 37,000 l.; ditto on Auctions, 31,000 l.; ditto on Coffee, at the rate of 6 d. *per* pound, 28,000 l.; Cyder and Perry, 15,000 l.; Vinegar, 11,000 l.; Gilt and Silver-wire, 5,000 l.; Slates and Stones, carried coaſtwiſe, 4,100 l.; Barilla, Turpentine, &c. 22,000; duty of 2½ *per cent.* on Goods Imported, 176,000l. —Total, 400,000 l.

The firſt Reſolution was then carried.

On the third reading of the Legacy Bill, Sir *H. Mildmay* oppoſed its operation on legacies in the direct line, which was a Tax on the younger children of a family.

Lord *G. Cavendiſh* and Mr. *L. Stanhope* alſo oppoſed it on ſimilar grounds.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* anſwered all the objections to the meaſure in a ſpeech of ſome length; the principal point in which was, that if a father wiſhed to leave a younger child a legacy of 5000 l. he might add 50 l. for the payment of the Tax.

After ſome farther objections from Mr. *Grey*, the Bill was read the third time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to ten Public and three Private Bills.

Lord *Grenville* preſented the Petition of the Iriſh Catholics; and moved that it might lie on the Table.

Lord *Auckland* obſerved, that the tenor of this Petition was inconſiſtent, and its preſentation ill timed; that, if it were carried, we ſhould have a Proteſtant King and Eſtabliſhment, with Catholic Legiſlators, which would tend to beat down the barriers of Church and State.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, as the terms of the Petition were reſpectful, he would not oppoſe the motion; but if any proceeding ſhould be founded upon it, he ſhould reſiſt it:—to which Lord *Grenville* anſwered, that he certainly ſhould bring forward a motion upon the ſubject.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox* preſented the Petition of the Iriſh Catholics, and obſerved, that he never was concerned in a more important undertaking.

Mr. *Cartwright* profeſſed himſelf friendly to the meaſure, but was ſurprized at the time that had been choſen to bring it forward.

Mr. *Fox* then propoſed, that the Petition be

be conſidered on the 9th of May, which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Commercial Treaty with America, it was agreed to permit that Country to trade with Britain in neutral bottoms under certain reſtrictions.

March 26.

The Order of the Day being moved for the ſecond reading of the Militia Bill, Mr. *Hughes* ſaid, that though the meaſure was leſs objectionable than that of 1799, yet there was no ground for its introduction. The beſt Officers in the Militia had been diſguſted by the former regulation, and had retired from the ſervice; but it was promiſed no ſuch plan would be revived.

Mr. *Yorke* defended the meaſure in contemplation, and declared that its advantages were ſo obvious as to require no comment. He concluded with declaring, that if he thought the Militia would ſuffer any injury from the meaſure, he ſhould, from his affection for that kind of force, object to the Bill.

Col. *Bajard* conſidered Mr. Yorke like a parent which devoured its own offſpring, by endeavouring to pull to pieces the laſt Militia Bill, which had emanated from himſelf. He concluded with declaring his determination to oppoſe the Bill.

Earl *Temple*, the Marquis of *Douglas*, and Lord *Stanley*, ſpoke on the ſame ſide; and Mr. *Pitt* combated their arguments with much force; concluding with a comment on the great advantages the Bill would hold out, by furniſhing ſuch an addition of men as would enable this Country to interfere in the affairs of Europe with the happieſt effect.

Mr. *Windham*, in condemning the Bill, repeated his former arguments againſt the whole of the preſent Military Syſtem; and particularly adverted to the Additional Force Act, which was to have produced 27,000 men, but, inſtead of that number, had yielded only 3000, bearing to the expected amount exactly the ſame proportion that a tailor was ſaid to bear to a man.

The queſtion was carried by a Majority of 148 to 59; and the Bill was read a ſecond time.

March 27.

Mr. *Foſter* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act reſtraining the iſſue of Small Notes to Ireland. His particular object, he ſaid, was to introduce ſome alterations reſpecting the iſſue of Silver Notes, for which there would now be leſs occaſion, as a quantity of money had already begun to be coined. He ſtated that a dollar was divided into ſix legal pieces, of 10 d. each. Ordered.

March 28.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* made a motion on an Act of 1793, relative to the Council of Bengal; the object of which was, to obtain leave for a Bill to enable the Commander in Chief in India to be one of the Supreme Council of Bengal, notwithſtanding the office of Commander of Fort William and the office of Commander in Chief are inveſted in the ſame perſon. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

Lord *Darnley* made a variety of motions relative to Papers for contrafting the meaſures of the late and preſent Board of Admiralty. In the courſe of his comments, he ſtated, that if the plans of the late Admiralty had been completed, a 74-gun ſhip could be built in one of the King's Dock-yards in one year by 48 ſhipwrights, at the expence of only 5,888 l.

Lord *Melville* hoped that the mover would make good half his ſtatements: he ſhould conſider that the happieſt day of his life, in which he could witneſs ſuch a diſcovery.

The Duke of *Clarence* ſupported the motions; but, on being put, they were all rejected.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Pitt* brought forward his motion for reducing the Iriſh Militia, by a draft from it of two-fifths of its number, which, as it conſiſted of about 12,000, would give from 4 to 5000 men for the Regular Army.

Sir *J. Newport* oppoſed the Bill; and Lord *De Blaquiere* approved it, when, after ſome converſation, leave was given to bring it in.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 6. Letter from Capt. Bettesworth, to Sir S. Hood.

Curieux, at Sea, Feb. 8.

Sir, I have to inform you, that this morning, at break of day, Barbadoes bearing Weſt about 20 leagues, I perceived a large brig on our lee bow, who immediately bore up and made all ſail away; and, after a chace of 12 hours, during which time ſhe tried every point of ſailing to eſcape us, we arrived within point-blank ſhot of her, when ſhe took in her ſtudding-

ding-ſails, and brought-to on the ſtarboard-tack, hoiſted French colours, and commenced a very briſk and heavy fire of great guns and ſmall arms; on our arriving within piſtol ſhot, and ranging upon her weather quarter, we diſcharged our guns, and the action continued with great obſtinacy on both ſides for about 40 minutes, when, the enemy getting on our weather quarter, I conceived, from their having in great meaſure left their guns, and giving three cheers, that they intended to board us; ſhe was then ſteering for our leeward quarter, when we put our helm to ſtarboard, and caught his jib-boom between our after fore-ſhroud and fore-maſt. In this ſituation ſhe remained until her decks were completely cleared, when, at the moment we were going to take poſſeſſion, the veſſels parted, and her fore top-maſt went overboard; ſhe continued a ſhort time firing with muſketry, and then hauled down her colours, and proved to be La Dame Ernouf, of 16 long French ſixes, and 120 men, out 20 days from Guadaloupe, and had taken one merchant ſhip (ſince re-taken by his Majeſty's ſloop Nimrod); ſails very faſt, coppered, and remarkably well found; but although ſhe carries the ſame number of guns, and of the ſame calibre as the Curieux, ſhe is not near ſo large. I can attribute her fighting ſo long and obſtinately to nothing but the captain being part owner, her having run, ſince the commencement of the war, with ſo much ſucceſs, and her being ſo well manned. His Majeſty's brig had five killed, and three wounded, beſides myſelf; of the former I have to regret the loſs of a valuable officer, Mr. Maddocks, the purſer, who (on account of Mr. Boſs, firſt lieutenant, having been left behind, on leave, from the hurry of our ſailing) volunteered his ſervices, and was killed gallantly fighting at the head of the ſmall-arm men. I cannot help ſtating as a tribute to the memory of ſo worthy a young man, that to the ſervice he is the loſs of a very good officer, and to every body that knew him a very valuable friend and companion. Lieut. Boſs having been left behind, deprived me of the ſervices of an able and gallant officer; but Lieut. Donaldſon ſo well ſupplied his place, not only by exertions at the guns, but putting the orders that were given in execution, although the only officer I had on-board, but Mr. Caddy, maſter's mate, and Mr. Templeton, boatſwain, that I did not, by their great aſſiſtance, feel the want of an individual. The enemy had 30 killed, and 41 wounded; and in juſtice to his gallantry, I muſt ſay, he never ſtruck whilſt there was a man on his decks.

I am, &c. G. E. B. Bettesworth.

[This Gazette alſo contains the following diſpatches:—a letter from Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, dated April 2, announces the capture, after a chace of ſix hours, of La Bonheur, private brig of war, of 15 guns and 40 men, 13 days from Cherbourg, and had made one capture.—Another from Capt. Owen, of L'Immortalité, to Capt. Oliver, who had proceeded in chace of a large ſhip, which proved to be a Dane from Dartmouth, ſtates the capture of the Spaniſh privateer brig El Intripide Corune, alias La Maria, out 22 days from Corunna, without making any capture, carrying 14 guns and 66 men.

A diſpatch from Adm. Duckworth incloſes a letter from Capt. Lamborn, of the Peterell, ſtating the deſtruction, on the 23d January, off Cape Cerientes, of a a French felucca, which ran aſhore to avoid being taken, and was burnt by the Peterell's boats. She mounted one 4-pounder, and one ſwivel, and had 24 men, who eſcaped on ſhore.

A letter from Capt. Cribble, of the King's Fiſher, to Sir S. Hood, announces the Capture of Les Deux Amis, French ſchooner privateer, pierced for 8 guns, but only two on-board, and 39 men; ten days from Guadaloupe.

A letter from Sir S. Hood to W. Marſden, eſq. dated February 6, alſo announces the capture of 23 French and Spaniſh veſſels of different kinds, and the re-capture of 15 others, the names and deſtination of which are ſpecified.]

Whitehall, April 15. The following Diſpatch was this day received, by an overland conveyance, at the Eaſt India Houſe, from the Governor and Council at Bombay:

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honoured Sirs,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our laſt overland diſpatch, on the ſubject of the events of the war with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, we take this occaſion to report, that we have ſince been adviſed of an attack made by a diviſion of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult. Lieut.-col. Burn, the officer in command of the Britiſh troops at that ſtation, reporting that, during the whole of that day, the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that on the 9th they advanced and erected a 4-gun battery, very near to the South-eaſt baſtion of the city wall, where their ſhot had great effect. To check their progreſs in that quarter, a ſortie was determined on; the party employed conſiſting

fifting of above 350 men, under the command of Lieut. Roſe, of which number 50, with a 6-pounder, compoſed the reſerve, under Lieut. Dickſon. The whole are ſtated to have been ſpeedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have ſoon got poſſeſſion of their guns, and ſpiked them; the party then returning under a heavy diſcharge of ſhot and grape. Lieut. Roſe, who led the detachment, and the whole of the officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire ſatisfaction of Lieut.-col. Burn, who alſo mentions, in favourable terms, Capt. Carnegie and Lieut. Woodville, of Capt. Harriot's battalion, and Lieuts. Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, beſides ſome others, whoſe names they advert to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former diſpatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an aſſault on the town of Delhi, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The details of the aſſault had not been received up to the date of our lateſt advices from Calcutta; but in a diſpatch from the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the Governor-General, he thus adverts to the ſpirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi:—"The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above-mentioned occaſions, reflects on their courage and perſeverance the higheſt credit. My letter from Lieut.-col. Auchterlony, the acting preſident, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to aſſure your Excellency, that the arrangements made by that Officer merit my warmeſt praiſe and approbation; on which I ſhall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advices had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated Sacrie, the 10th of October, ſtating, that the troops of Jeſwunt Row Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their poſition near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking poſſeſſion of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deckan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Wallace, has been advancing towards the river Taptie. According to the lateſt accounts from that officer, a party of the Peſhwa's troops, detached from Galna, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Nundeibar, and of the greater part of that diſtrict, without meeting with any oppoſition. As ſoon as the Peſhwa's officers ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the tract Weſt of his poſition on the river Panja, and South of the Taptie, Lieut.-col. Wallace intended to remove to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candeiſh appear now to be reduced to two or three inconſiderable chiefs, with but few followers.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN DUNCAN.
O. NICHOLLS.
Bombay Caſtle, L. COCKRAN,
Nov. 26, 1804. T. LECHMERE.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of two gun-boats, off the Penmarks, by the Growler gun-brig, Lieut. Roſe;—of a Dutch ſchooner, having 1000 ſtand of arms on-board, cloathing for as many men, and a conſiderable quantity of warlike ſtores, by the Scorpion, Capt. Carteret;—and likewiſe of the L'Alert French lugger privateer, by the boats of the Inflexible, Capt. Bayley.]

Admiralty-office, April 23. A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. on the Halifax ſtation, introduces the following:

Leander, off St. David's Head, Bermuda, March 6.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that I proceeded to ſea, and cruized in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, according to your orders, dated the 13th of laſt month. On Saturday the 23d February, at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſail was ſeen from the maſt-head, bearing South of us; the weather at this time was hazy, with ſqualls of wind and rain from the Northward. All ſail was immediately made in chace; the weather becoming ſtill more hazy, in a few moments we loſt ſight of the chace; at half-paſt two it clearedaway a little to the Southward, and we again got ſight of her. I found we had conſiderably neared the chace, and that it was a large ſhip under jury-maſts, ſtanding to the South-eaſt. At three o'clock we ſaw another ſhip a ſhort diſtance from the chace, ſteering the ſame courſe, alſo under jury-maſts, in appearance a much larger veſſel. As we cloſed them very faſt, we ſoon clearly ſaw they were both frigates; on their making us out to be a man of war, they cloſed to ſupport each other, firing a gun to leeward, and hoiſting French enſigns from their main-ſtays; at 4 o'clock we were within gun-ſhot of them, they ſeparated, the frigate neareſt to us put before the wind, the other ſteered with it on her larboard quarter. By half-paſt four we got within muſket-ſhot of the ſmalleſt frigate, gave her one of the main-deck guns, when after a few minutes heſitation, ſhe hauled down her colours and hove to. On my hailing this frigate, I am ſorry to tell you, Sir, that I was informed by them, ſhe was his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, of 32 guns, lately commanded by Sir Robert Lawrie, bart. She was taken on Sunday the 17th Feb. after having brought to and ſuſtained a moſt ſevere and gallant action

for

for the ſpace of three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate nearly double her force, in ſize, complement of men, and weight of metal. Obſerving that the part of the crew left on-board her, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, had come on-deck, and taken poſſeſſion of her on the ſhip ſtriking to us; I hailed, ordered them to make ſail, and ſteer after his Majeſty's ſhip Leander; again made ſail in chace, and in about an hour's time got alongſide the French frigate; ſhe hauled down her colours, and ſtruck to us without a gun being fired on either ſide. On hailing the French frigate, you, Sir, may eaſily judge how happy I muſt have felt, on hearing I was anſwered by my friend Sir Robert Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ſhip was La Ville de Milan, 19 days from the iſland of Martinique, bound to France. La Ville de Milan is a remarkably fine and handſome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting 14 long 12-pounders on her quarter-deck, ſix long 9-pounders on the forecaſtle, 15 ports on a ſide on the main-deck; when ſhe ſailed from France, had 28 18-pounders mounted on it—now 26; two were landed from her at Martiniqae.

When the action commenced between La Ville de Milan and his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, ſhe was commanded by Mons. Reynaud, capitaine de vaiſſeau, had on-board three hundred and ſixty men, as her complement, beſides a number of officers and ſoldiers of the French army, going paſſengers to Europe. The officers of La Ville de Milan agree in ſaying that, having diſpatches on-board for France, with orders not to ſpeak any thing during her paſſage, every thing in their power was done to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. Mons. Renaud was killed by the laſt ſhot fired from the Cleopatra; he was eſteemed an experienced and active officer; and had ſerved in the late King of France's ſervice as an auxiliary officer. He ſailed in La Ville de Milan from L'Orient the firſt of laſt Auguſt, as Commodore of ſix of their largeſt frigates, with troops embarked on-board them, to be landed on the iſland of Martinique; after having performed this ſervice, he was ordered, as the French officers expreſs it, to make a ſweep through the iſlands. It is not poſſible for officers to ſpeak in ſtronger terms than the French officers do in praiſe of Sir Robert Lawrie's perſeverance in ſo long a chace, except it is in the praiſe they beſtow on him, his officers, ſeamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during ſo long and ſevere an action. The French officers, whom I have priſoners on-board this ſhip, cannot themſelves avoid to acknowledge, that had not the Cleopatra unfortunately forged a-head of La Ville de Milan, the latter part of the action, La Ville de Milan muſt have ſurrendered to the Cleopatra. It is a very painful part of my duty to be obliged to inform you, Sir, that your eldeſt ſon, who was doing duty as an acting lieutenant, is included among the number of badly wounded on-board the Cleopatra.—Sir Robert Lawrie ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of his conduct, and, indeed, of that of all the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra.—Sir Robert has, at my requeſt, been ſo kind as to take charge of the Cleopatra till ſhe arrives in port. I have given Mr. Nairne, firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, charge of La Ville de Milan; and nothing can exceed the exertions he has made in putting her in a ſea-worthy ſtate. The alacrity of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command during the chace, and their ſteadineſs on going down to attack the two frigates, who had cloſed, in appearance with a determination to make a formidable reſiſtance, convinced me, Sir, that had they waited to make the reſiſtance they ſeemed diſpoſed to do, the Leander would not have ſullied her good name.

I am, &c. JOHN TALBOT, Poſt-capt.

[Here a letter from Capt. Talbot introduces the following narrative of the action between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan.]

Cleopatra, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, I have to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Commander in Chief, that, on Saturday the 16th inſt. in lat. 28 deg. N. lon. 67 deg. W. at ten A. M. ſaw a ſhip in the S. E. ſtanding to the E. N. E. the wind at N. W. made ſail towards her; at 11 perceived the chace to be a large frigate, with 15 ports of a ſide on the main deck; cleared ſhip for action, and hoiſted American colours to induce him to bring to for us; but, inſtead of which, he made more ſail; the weather ſqually; made and ſhortened ſail occaſionally; carried away ſeveral ſtudding-ſail yards, and the fore-top-maſt ſtudding-ſail boom ſhifted over the ſtarboard one, and ſet the reefed lower ſtudding-ſail; a good deal of ſwell; the chace apparently ſteering ſo as to keep the ſtudding-ſails drawing full; and that at day-light on the 17th was about four miles a-head; freſh breezes and ſwell as before. At half-paſt 10 he took in his ſtudding ſails, and hauled more up; when we got within about three quarters of a mile, took in ours alſo. At half-paſt 11 he hauled his main-ſail up, and kept more to the wind; uopn our ſteering ſo cloſe with him upon his

his quarter, he again ſet it and ſtay-ſails, trying to gain the wind of us (upon which point of ſailing he had the advantage); we made all ſail, the chace having ſome time before hoiſted French colours, and we ours. On his ſeeming to draw a-head from us, at the diſtance of about half gun-ſhot, fired our bow-chacers, which he returned occaſionally from his ſtern.—His guns appearing ſo well directed, and of heavy metal, and to prevent being raked by them, I was obliged to ſteer ſo as to keep on his quarter, though prolonging the chace. Latitude, at noon, 29 deg. 24 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. W. At half-paſt two P. M. having got within about a cable's length from the enemy, he luffed cloſed to the wind, and gave us two broadſides, which, when at leſs than a half cable's diſtance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ſhips trimming ſails, ſteering ſometimes cloſe to the wind, and at others about three points free, during which we had conſiderably the advantage. About five, having ſhot away his main-topſail-yard, we forged a-head, although the mizen-topſail was ſquared, and both jib, ſtay, and haulyards, gone, finding neither fore nor main clue-garnets left to haul the courſes up, our running rigging cut to pieces, ſo as to render it impoſſible to either ſhorten or back a ſail, and both main and ſpring ſtays were ſhot away, the mainmaſt only ſupported by the ſtorm ſtayſail-ſtay, I was induced to croſs his bow, and, by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to expoſing our ſtern to the fire of 25 pieces of cannon from his broadſide; but in the act of which an unfortunate ſhot ſtruck the wheel, the broken ſpokes were jammed againſt the deck, ſo as to render it immoveable, as well as the rudder, which, at the ſame time, was choaked in the end by ſplinters, piſtols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himſelf of our ungovernable ſituation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the ſtern, running his head and bowſprit over our quarter-deck, juſt abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muſkets and muſketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back; we exchanged a few muſketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and ſuperiority of numbers, as well as by their muſketoons from their tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within-board, did them little injury, the ſhot paſſing their lower deck. Moſt of our ſails laying a-ſhiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by ſo heavy a ſhip (having been intended for a 74), going almoſt before the wind, and much ſea running, appearing to cut us aſunder at every ſend, I ſaw no proſpects of ſaving the ſhip, or the lives of the numerous wounded that were then below. On the ſuggeſtions of the firſt lieutenant, we attempted to hoiſt the fore-topmaſt ſtayſail; and I directed the ſpritſail-topſail to be ſet alſo; but, in the execution of which orders, every man was knocked down by their muſketry and other ſmall ſhot as they made their appearance. At a quarter paſt five they ſucceeded in boarding, and I was compelled to ſurrender to the French frigate La Ville de Milan, of 46 guns, French 18-pounders, on the main-deck, and eights on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle; 350 men beſides ſeveral officers and paſſengers; commanded by Mons. Renaud, capitaine de vaiſſeau, and Mons. Gillet, capitaine de fregate; the former was killed, and the latter badly wounded in the action; and immediately afterwards the Cleopatra became a perfect wreck, not a ſpar ſtanding but the mizen-maſt, the bowſprit and other maſts gone by the board, and I fully expected ſhe would have foundered before both ſhips could get clear of each other. I truſt it will be found that every exertion was made to bring a ſhip of ſo ſuperior a force into action, and in maintaining of it. La Ville de Milan is nearly double our ſize and force, being a new ſhip of about 1200 tons burthen, and having almoſt twice our number of men on-board, as we only muſtered at quarters 190, being 10 ſhort of complement, and that from the ſtrength of the ſhip's company in able ſeamen, there were ſeveral on the ſick liſt.—More gallantry and bravery could not have been diſplayed than by both officers and men of ſo young a ſhip's company, many being under 20 years of age, and only three marines who had joined that corps more than two weeks before they embarked. I have no heſitation in ſaying, that had not the above unlucky accident occurred, ſhe muſt have ſtruck to us, as the next morning her foremaſt and bowſprit were the only maſts ſtanding, much cut in the hull, and I counted 11 ſhot in the wreck of her main-maſt; that our 12-pounders could not do that juſtice too from it's ſize, nor the thickneſs of her ſides, that was ſo well intended.

I am, &c. ROB. LAWRIE.

To Capt. Talbot, of the Leander.

Return of Killed and Wounded on-board the Cleopatra.—Total—20 killed, 2 ſince dead of wounds, 18 dangerouſly wounded, and 18 ſlightly wounded.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Capt. Langford, of his Majeſty's ſloop Lark, giving an account of the capture of the Spaniſh ſchooner Camerata, pierced for 16 guns, off the Bay of Senegal.]

En-

Admiralty-office, April 27. Enclosures from Lord Keith, dated on-board the Monarch, off Ramſgate, April 25.

Leda, off Boulogne, April 24.

Sir, About ſix this morning, 26 of the enemy's veſſels were diſcovered coming round Cape Griznez; I immediately made the ſignal for the detached ſquadron to get under weigh, which conſiſted of the veſſels named in the margin *, and have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that after engaging them about two hours, we ſucceeded in cutting off ſeven ſchuyts. There was only one ſlightly wounded on board the Archer, and both officers and men performed this ſervice to my ſatisfaction.

I am, &c. ROB. HONYMAN.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, APRIL 27.

India-Board, Whitehall, April 27.

The following accounts have this day been received from India:

Letter from Major of Brigade, J. Menzies, to Capt. Armſtrong, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, 3 miles S. W. of Deeg, Nov. 13.

Sir, I am directed by Maj.-gen. Frazer, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that the army under his command arrived within three coſs of the fort of Deeg yeſterday, and found the enemy ſtrongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and a large Jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's poſition, the General thought it adviſable to delay the attack until morning. Having made his arrangements for the ſecurity of his camp, he marched with the 1ſt brigade of Infantry, under the Hon. Lieut.-col. Monſon; the 2d under Lieut.-col. G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of Native Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. T. Browne; and part of the Park, under Lieut.-col. Horsford, at 3 o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left round the Jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank: a little after day-break, we formed in two lines, attacked, and carried a large village which was on their right flank. The Major-General immediately purſued his ſucceſs, and marched down on their lines, and took poſſeſſion of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into camp. I regret to ſay, that Gen. Frazer has been ſeverely wounded while at the head of the troops, leading them into action, and in conſequence was obliged to be carried off the field. The Hon. Col. Monſon then aſſumed the command, and atchieved what Gen. Frazer ſo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire upon us. The number of guns is not yet aſcertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loſs has been ſevere. Regular returns of the number of guns, and the killed and wounded, will be ſent by the Hon. Col. Monſon to-morrow, who will likewiſe give a detailed account of the action. Maj.-gen. Frazer feels it impoſſible to expreſs his high ſenſe of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majeſty's 76th regiment, who have, on this occaſion, as on every former one, done honour to themſelves and their country.

(Signed) J. MENZIES, Major of Brigade.

Letter from Brig.-gen. Monſon to Marquis Welleſley, dated Camp, near Deeg, Nov. 14.

My Lord, However proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency ſome particulars reſpecting the brilliant and decided victory, which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the Infantry and guns of Juſwunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada, at the ſame time I cannot ſufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in conſequence of Maj.-gen. Frazer having received a ſevere wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy, entirely to the arrangements made for the attack by Maj.-gen. Frazer, and to the confidence and enthuſiaſm with which he inſpired the whole army, heading his Majeſty's 76th regiment with the moſt undaunted gallantry. Your Excellency has already heard from Maj.-gen. Frazer, the particulars reſpecting the commencement of the action. After we had carried the village, we deſcended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a moſt tremendous diſcharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to freſh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles, they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them periſhing in the ſwamp which encompaſſes that angle of the fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itſelf, being purſued by us up to the walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the S. E. angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the Eaſtward of the lower end

* Leda, Fury, Harpy, Raillieur, Bruizer, Gallant, Archer, Locuſt, Tickler, Watchful, Monkey, Firm.

end of the lake, and who kept annoying us with a moſt deſtructive fire, from 18 and 12 pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of diſperſing. Theſe, however, were kept up in check by Maj. Hammond, with the 1ſt battalion 2d regiment, and three 6-pounders, who maintained his poſition with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and gallantry. I ordered ſome more 6-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers periſhed, among whom were, Mahummud Shah Khan, and Adill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-goles. After this the enemy quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieut.-col. Browne, with the 9d regiment, and 3d regiment of Native Cavalry, and Gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a conſiderable body of horſe during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieut.-col. Ball at the ſame time moved down with the 3d brigade to ſupport the cavalry. I find it impoſſible to expreſs my gratitude and obligation for the ſupport I received from every officer and ſoldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks to Lieut.-col. Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieut.-col. Browne, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, they are particularly due. From Brig.-maj. Menzies, Capts. Fraſer and M'Night, the officers of Maj.-gen. Frazer's ſtaff, I received the moſt active aſſiſtance, for which I feel myſelf highly indebted. My ſincere thanks are alſo due to my Brigade Major Capt. Carr, and to Enſign Bowyer, of the 12th regiment Native Infantry, who acted as my aide-de-camp on this occaſion. I ſhould not be doing juſtice to my feelings were I not to mention, in the moſt pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and ſteadineſs of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, which was never more conſpicuouſly diſplayed than on this day. I have equal ſatisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1ſt European regiment under the command of Lieut.-col. Burnet, who ſhewed themſelves in every way worthy of the name of Britiſh troops. From the moſt accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force conſiſted of 24 battalions, a conſiderable body of horſe, and 160 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to camp. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can aſcertain, has been very great, and it is ſuppoſed near 2000 have been killed and drowned in their efforts to eſcape. At the ſame time, glorious as has been the reſult of this day, I have to lament the death of many a gallant ſoldier. The remains of the enemy's army, which took ſhelter in the fort of Deeg, are in the greateſt conſternation, and are deſerting in vaſt numbers. I have the honour to incloſe a general return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the corps engaged, and a return of ordnance, &c. captured and brought into camp; more guns are hourly diſcovered. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that among the captured guns are 11 6-pounders, and two 12-pounders loſt by the detachment under my command. W. MONSON, Brigad.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Europeans.—1 General Officer, 3 Captains, 17 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 12 Serjeants, 22 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 3 Drummers, 218 Privates, 2 Staff-officers' horſes, and 57 Bullocks.

Natives.—Five Soubidars, 6 Jemidars, 22 Havildars, 11 Naicks, 1 Drummer, 265 Privates, 1 Serang, 1 Tindal, 20 Laſcars, 4 Bheeſties, 6 Bildars, and 31 Bullock-drivers.

Officers Killed.—His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, Capt. Henry Nanford. 1ſt bat. 2d Reg. N. I. Lieut. John Forbes. 1ſt bat. 4th Reg. N. I. Lieut. C. C. Faithful; Lieut. —— Burgeſs. 2d bat. 1ſt Reg. N. I. Aſſiſt. Surg. J. Lyons.

Officers Wounded.—Maj.-gen. Frazer, ſeverely. His Majeſty's 88th Reg. Capt. Chiſholm, doing duty with his Majeſty's 76th Reg. His Majeſty's 78th Reg. Lieut. Manſel, doing duty. with recovered Europeans. His Majeſty's 76th Reg. Enſign W. Bampton. 1ſt batt. 4th N. I. Capt. Lieut. Nicholl, doing duty. European Regiment, Lieuts. A. Maxton, ſeverely; T. Chatfield, ditto; T. Bryant, ditto; T. Brown, ditto; and T. Merryman, ſlightly. 1ſt batt. 2d. Reg. N. I. James Murray, ſlightly. 1ſt batt. 14th Reg. N. I. —— Hunter, doing duty. 1ſt batt. 15th Reg. N. I. James Turner, H. Sibley, C. Schnel, —— Penny, ſlightly. 2d batt. 15th Reg. N. I. —— Hales, ſince dead; —— Boyd.—Grand Total: of Europeans, 64 killed, 195 wounded, 12 miſſing.—Of Natives, 84 killed, 274 wounded, 15 miſſing. Miſſing ſuppoſed to be killed.—The total of ordnance captured is 83 pieces.

(Signed) J. MENZIES, Maj. of Brig.

[Since the receipt of the above letters, a diſpatch had been received from Maj.-gen. Dowdeſwell, dated Cawnpoor, Nov. 17, 1804, by which it appears that Gen. Frazer's leg had been amputated near the ankle, and that this gallant and diſtinguiſhed officer was doing well.]

Letter from Lieutenant-general Lake to Marquis Wellesley.

Head-quarters, Futtyghur, Nov. 18, 1804.

My Lord, My report * of yeſterday con-

* This diſpatch alluded to, owing to ſome accident, has not been received.

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veyed to your Lordſhip an account of my attack on the enemy's cavalry. I now think it my duty to point out the very meritorious conduct of the troops engaged on this occaſion. Since I left Delhi, on the 31ſt ult. the troops have daily marched a diſtance of 23 or 24 miles. During the day and night previous to the action, they marched 58 miles, and from the diſtance to which they purſued the enemy, the ſpace paſſed over before they had taken up their ground muſt have exceeded 70 miles. The patience, perſeverance, and diſcipline, which they diſplayed under ſuch uncommon fatigue, and the activity, zeal, and reſolution, with which they at laſt attacked the enemy, are circumſtances which entitle them to my higheſt praiſe and approbation. I feel myſelf particularly indebted on this occaſion to Col. Macan, the commander of cavalry. The merits of this officer are ſo fully known to your Lordſhip, that I feel it unneceſſary to ſay more than that he manifeſted the ſame judgment, ſpirit, and zeal, which have ſo often diſtinguiſhed him. Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, who commanded the 1ſt brigade of cavalry, brought his corps into action with the utmoſt rapidity, and diſplayed the greateſt judgment and gallantry in his repeated and vigorous charges of the enemy.—His Majeſty's 8th regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Abercrombie, and the 1ſt and 6th regiments of Native Cavalry, the former commanded by Capt. Welſh, and the latter by Capt. Swinton, charged through different bodies of the enemy's horſe, with the greateſt reſolution and effect. A ſmall party of the 8th Dragoons totally deſtroyed a conſiderable party of Ally-gule infantry, which formed part of the enemy's force. Lieut.-col. Need, who commanded the ſecond brigade, is likewiſe entitled to my highes praiſe and approbation. His Majeſty', 27th and 29th regiments of Light Dragoons the former commanded by Capt. Philpot, and the latter by Major Wade, and the 4th regiment of Native Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Elliot, attacked, with the utmoſt energy and effect, the different bodies of the enemy to which they were oppoſed. Lieut.-col. Toone commanded the advanced guard, and deſerves my gratitude and approbation for the ſpirit and activity which he diſplayed in that ſituation. I have great ſatisfaction in reporting to your Lordſhip the very meritorious conduct of Capt. Browne, and the corps of Horſe Artillery under his command, who, by the rapidity of their movements, were enabled to do great execution. Capt. Browne's great attention to the management of his corps, and his zeal and activity when called into action, have, on every occaſion, merited my beſt acknowledgements. I cannot conclude this diſpatch without expreſſing to your Lordſhip the ſatisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of the infantry, commanded by Lieut.-col. Don. Though not preſent in the affair of yeſterday, the zeal and patience with which they have ſupported the fatigues of ſo arduous a march, deſerve my warmeſt thanks. Their eagerneſs in the purſuit would, there is no doubt, have been equalled by their gallantry in the attack of the enemy, had they come up with them. I have not yet aſcertained completely where the enemy have fled to, but all accounts lead me to believe, that they are ſcattered over the country, and no where collected in any conſiderable numbers. G. Lake.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

1 Havildar, 19 rank and file, 1 Bildar, 5 Laſcars, 2 Syces, 75 horſes.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whoſe names are thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and others his Majeſty's ſubjects, profeſſing the Roman Catholic Religion,

Sheweth,—that your Petitioners are ſtedfaſtly attached to the perſon, family, and government of their moſt gracious Sovereign; that they are impreſſed with ſentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benignant laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign; and that they contemplate with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution. Your Petitioners moſt humbly ſtate, that they have, ſolemnly and publicly, taken the oaths by law preſcribed to his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, as teſts of political and moral principles; and they confidently appeal to the ſufferings which they have long endured, and the ſacrifices which they ſtill make, rather than violate their conſciences (by taking oaths of a religious or ſpiritual import contrary to their belief) as deciſive proofs of their profound and ſcrupulous reverence for the ſacred obligation of an oath. Your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent—that by theſe awful teſts they bind themſelves, in the preſence of the all-ſeeing Deity, whom all claſſes of Chriſtians adore, "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to their moſt gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and

and him to defend to the utmoſt of their power againſt all conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever that ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, or dignity; to do their utmoſt endeavours to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty and his heirs, all treaſons and traitorous conſpiracies which may be formed againſt him or them; and faithfully to maintain, to ſupport and defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſucceſſion to the Crown in his Majeſty's family againſt any perſon or perſons whatſoever;" that, by thoſe oaths, they renounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other perſon claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; that they reject and deteſt, as unchriſtian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any way to injure any perſon or perſons whatſoever under pretence of their being Heretics; and alſo that unchriſtian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with Heretics: that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority whatſoever, may be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or by any perſon whatſoever; that they do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, or preeminence within this realm; that they firmly believe, that no act, in itſelf unjuſt, immoral, or wicked, can ever be juſtified or excuſed, by or under preſence or colour that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any eccleſiaſtical power whatſoever; and that it is not an article of the Catholic Faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profeſs, that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any eccleſiaſtical power ſhould iſſue or direct any ſuch order; but that, on the contrary, they hold that it would be ſinful in them to pay any reſpect or obedience thereto; that they do not believe that any ſin whatſoever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any prieſt, or of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, but that any perſon who receives abſolution for the ſame, without a ſincere ſorrow for them, and a firm and ſincere reſolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, ſo far from obtaining thereby any remiſſion of his ſins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a ſacrament; and, by the ſame ſolemn obligation, they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſettlement and arrangement of property in their country, as eſtabliſhed by the laws now in being; that they have diſclaimed, diſavowed, and ſolemnly abjured, any intention to ſubvert the preſent Church Eſtabliſhment for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting a Catholic Eſtabliſhment in its ſtead; and that they have alſo ſolemnly ſworn, that they will not exerciſe any privilege, to which they are or may become entitled, to diſturb or weaken the Proteſtant religion or Proteſtant Government of Ireland.—Your Petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to ſhew, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it ſhould ſtill be thought neceſſary to exact ſuch teſts from them (and from them alone of all his Majeſty's ſubjects) they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles, which are thereby aſſerted, are not only conformable to their opinions and habits, but are expreſſly inculcated by the religion which they profeſs; and your Petitioners moſt humbly truſt, that the religious doctrines, which permit ſuch teſts to be taken, will be pronounced by this Honourable Houſe to be entitled to a toleration, not merely partial but complete, under the happy Conſtitution and Government of this realm; and that his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, holding thoſe principles, will be conſidered as ſubjects upon whoſe fidelity the State may repoſe the firmeſt reliance.—Your Petitioners further moſt humbly ſhew, that 26 years have now elapſed ſince their moſt gracious Sovereign, and the Honourable Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that, from the uniform peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long ſeries of years, it appeared reaſonable and expedient to relax the diſabilities and incapacities under which they laboured; and that it muſt tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the proſperity and ſtrength of all his Majeſty's dominions, that his Majeſty's ſubjects of all denominations ſhould enjoy the bleſſings of a free Conſtitution, and ſhould be bound to each other by mutual intereſt and mutual affection; a declaration founded upon unerring principles of juſtice and ſound policy, which ſtill remains to be carried into full effect (although your Petitioners are impreſſed with a belief that the apprehenſions which retard its beneficial operation previous to the Union cannot exiſt in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.)—For your Petitioners moſt humbly ſhew, that, by virtue of divers Statutes now in force, his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, who form ſo great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute ſo largely to the reſources of the State, do yet labour under many incapacities, reſtraints, and privations, which

which affect them with peculiar ſeverity in almoſt every ſtation of life; that more eſpecially they are denied the capacity of ſitting or voting in either of the Honourable Houſes of Parliament; the manifold evils conſequent upon which incapacity they truſt it is unneceſſary to unfold or enumerate to this Honourable Houſe.—They are diſabled from holding or exerciſing (unleſs by a ſpecial diſpenſation) any corporate office whatſoever in the cities and towns in which they reſide; they are incapacitated and diſqualified from holding or exerciſing the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and various offices of truſt, honour, and emolument in the State, in his Majeſty's military and naval ſervice, and in the adminiſtration of laws, in this their native land.—Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by thoſe ſtatutes upon his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, beg leave, however, moſt earneſtly to ſolicit the attention of this Honourable Houſe, to the humiliating and ignominious ſyſtem of excluſion, reproach, and ſuſpicion, which thoſe ſtatutes generate and keep alive.—For your Petitioners moſt humbly ſhew, that in conſequence of the hoſtile ſpirit thereby ſanctioned, their hopes of enjoying the privileges, which, through the benignity of their moſt gracious Sovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether fruſtrated, inſomuch that they are, in effect, ſhut out from almoſt all the honours, dignities, and offices of truſt and emolument in the State, from rank and diſtinction in his Majeſty's Army and Navy, and even from the loweſt ſituations and franchiſes in the ſeveral cities and corporate towns throughout his Majeſty's dominions.—And your Petitioners ſeverely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of thoſe of their communion from all municipal ſtations, from the franchiſes of all guilds and corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to thoſe ſituations, is not an evil terminating in itſelf; for they beg leave to ſtate, that, by giving an advantage over thoſe of their communion to others by whom ſuch ſituations are excluſively poſſeſſed, it eſtabliſhes a ſpecies of qualified monopoly, univerſally operating in their diſfavour, contrary to the ſpirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom, of trade.—Your Petitioners likewiſe ſeverely feel, that his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, in conſequence of their excluſions from the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and of the hoſtile ſpirit of thoſe Statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other ineſtimable privileges of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which the Law has moſt jealouſly maintained and ſecured to their fellow ſubjects.—Your Petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to ſolicit the attention of this Honourable Houſe to the diſtinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the repreſentative franchiſe to one and the ſame claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects; which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a Conſtitution, whoſe vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which cloſes every avenue of legalized ambition againſt thoſe who muſt be preſumed to have great credit and influence among the maſs of the population of the country; which refuſes to Peers of the realm all ſhare in the legiſlative repreſentation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profeſſion of the Law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffick, deſpoiled of its hopes and its honours. Your Petitioners further moſt humbly ſhew, that the excluſion of ſo numerous and efficient a portion of his Majeſty's ſubjects as the Roman Catholics of this realm, from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majeſty's Army and Navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the moſt valuable reſources of the Britiſh Empire, by impeding his Majeſty's general ſervice, ſtifling the moſt honourable and powerful incentives to civil and military merit, and unneceſſarily reſtricting the exerciſe of that bright prerogative of the Crown, which encourages good ſubjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well-regulated diſtribution of public honours and rewards.—Your Petitioners beg leave moſt humbly to ſubmit, that thoſe manifold incapacities, reſtraints, and privations, are abſolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehenſive principles recognized by their moſt gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland; that they are impolitic reſtraints upon his Majeſty's prerogative; that they are hurtful aud vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people; and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect ſecurity of every eſtabliſhment, religious or political, now exiſting in this realm. For your Petitioners moſt explicitly declare, that they do not ſeek or wiſh, in the remoteſt degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, poſſeſſions, or revenues, appertaining to the biſhops and clergy of the Proteſtant Religion as by law eſtabliſhed, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them;" the ſole object of your petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow ſubjects, of the full benefits of the Britiſh Laws and Conſtitution.—Your Petitioners beg

beg leave moſt humbly to obſerve, that, although they might well and juſtly inſiſt upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects to their moſt gracious Sovereign, their profound reſpect for the Legiſlature, and their dutiful ſubmiſſion to the Laws; yet they moſt eſpecially reſt their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifeſt conduciveneſs of the meaſure which they ſolicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, ſtrength, and happineſs, of the Britiſh Empire. And your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accompliſhment, from its evident juſtice and utility, do moſt ſolemnly aſſure this Honourable Houſe, that their earneſt ſolicitude for it, at this peculiar criſis, ariſes principally from their anxious deſire to extinguiſh all motives to diſunion, and all means of exciting diſcontent.—For your Petitioners humbly ſtate it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the Britiſh Empire, who meditate the ſubjugation of Ireland, have no hopes of ſucceſs, ſave in the diſunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is, that your Petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a meaſure ſhould be accompliſhed, which will annihilate the principle of religious animoſity, and animate all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects in an enthuſiaſtic defence of the beſt Conſtitution that has ever yet been eſtabliſhed.—Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly preſume, to expreſs their earneſt but reſpectful hope, that this Honourable Houſe will, in its wiſdom and liberality, deem the ſeveral Statutes now in force againſt them, no longer neceſſary to be retained, and that his Majeſty's lawful and dutiful ſubjects, profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of thoſe Statutes, and that ſo they may be reſtored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the Britiſh Conſtitution, equally and in common with their fellow ſubjects throughout the Britiſh Empire.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Shrewſbury, Waterford, and Wexford; Fingall, Kinmare, Gormanſtown, Southwell, Trimleſtown, Robert Plunkett, Thomas Barnwall, Thomas French, bart. Edward Bellew, bart. Francis Goold, bt. and 79 other gentlemen.

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, *at* WINDSOR CASTLE, *on St.* GEORGE'S DAY; *concluded from p.* 376.

THE SOVEREIGN coming under his State, Garter King of Arms called over the Knights; and a proceſſion was made from the Royal apartment, through the Preſence and Guard-chambers; the end of St. George's hall; the late private chapel; the paſſage leading to the great ſtairs; deſcending which, through the hall to the Great court; and, from thence, to the South door of St. George's chapel, in the following order:

Two Fife Majors.
Four Drum-majors of the Houſehold.
—— Lamb, eſq. Drum-major of England, uncovered.
Fourteen Trumpets.
Two Tombrones.
Two Sidedrums.

All in their ſtate dreſſes; the trumpets playing the Jubilee and Inſtallation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers College, in their uniform.

Eighteen Poor Knights of Windſor.
Ten Prebendaries.
Nine Purſuivants.

The Six Knights Elect, without their mantles and caps; viz. Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Cheſterfield, Pembroke, and Winchelſea.

Fifteen of the old Knights, in the following order; viz. Earl Camden, Earl Spencer, Earl of Weſtmoreland, Marquis of Saliſbury, Earl of Chatham, Duke of Devonſhire, Prince William of Glouceſter, Duke of Glouceſter, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Suſſex, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Kent, Duke of Clarence, Duke of York, and the Prince of Wales.

Norroy King of Arms.
Clarenceux King of Arms.

Two Serjeants at Arms a little in advance of the Sword of State.

The Regiſter having Garter King of Arms on his right; and Deputy Black Rod on his left hand; bearing the Rods of their reſpective Offices.

The Chancellor, with the Purſe, having on his right hand the Prelate.

Two Serjeants at Arms a little in arrance of the Sword of State.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Duke of Montroſe, carrying the Sword of State.
Lord Chamberlain.
The SOVERRION,
in the full habit of the Order;
His train borne by the eldeſt ſons of two Dukes; viz. the Marquis of Taviſtock, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Bedford; and the Marquis of Worceſter, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Beaufort; the former 17 years of age, and the latter 18; and by the Hon. Mr. Villiers.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The

The Officers of State; viz.
The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.
Marquis of Hertford, Maſter of the Horſe.
Earl Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.
Lords St. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.
Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.
Ten of his Majeſty's pages, in a new uniform.

Moving to the Chapel, the proceſſion entered at the South door; paſſed down the South aile; and up the North aile to the Chapter-houſe; the Poor Knights dividing on either ſide, at ſome diſtance from the Chapter-houſe; then the Prebendaries, next above; and the Officers of Arms neareſt to the Chapter-houſe; none entering with the Sovereign into the Chapter-houſe but the Knights Companions and the ſworn Officers of the Order. The Knights Elect retired to their chairs in the aile behind the Altar. The Sovereign's train was carried into the Chapter-houſe by Garter, and borne out of the Chapter-houſe by Deputy Black Rod, and then again carried by the train-bearers. Deputy Black Rod, and the Regiſter, not having been ſworn, remained in the aile, oppoſite to the Knights Elect. The Sovereign and the Knights Companions being ſeated, the latter according to their ſeniority, and their ſtalls in the Chapel; Garter acquainted his Majeſty, that Robert Quarme, eſq. Deputy Black Rod, waited at the door, and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the Sovereign, on the left hand; when Garter, holding the Goſpels, adminiſtered the oath. Deputy Black Rod, having kiſſed the Sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table. Then the Chancellor acquainted his Majeſty, that the Dean of Windſor, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance to take the oath, as Regiſter of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod; the latter carrying the Enſigns of the Regiſter's office: the Chancellor adminiſtered the oath; and the Regiſter being inveſted, and having kiſſed the Sovereign's hand, withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table. Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Chancellor, ſtanding on the left hand of his Majeſty, read the new Statute. Which done, the Regiſter returned to his place. Garter then, by the Sovereign's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland between two Knights, the Dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two junior Knights, and conducted to the table, where the ſurcoat, girdle, and ſword had been placed; and Garter preſenting the ſurcoat to the two ſenior Knights, they inveſted his Grace therewith, the Regiſter reading the admonition. Then Garter preſented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the ſword, which they put on his Grace, who then took his place near the table. Garter then introduced the Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Knight Elect of the Order, who ſtood at his Excellency's place near the table, between the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent. Garter then introduced the Duke of Beaufort, between the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge; the Marquis of Abercorn, between the Duke of Gloucester and Prince William of Gloucester; the Earl of Pembroke, between the Duke of Devonſhire and the Earl of Chatham; the Earl of Winchelſea, between the Marquis of Saliſbury and the Earl of Weſtmoreland; the Earl of Cheſterfield, between Earls Spencer and Camden; who were ſeverally inveſted with the ſurcoat, girdle, and ſword, with the like ceremony as in the caſe of the Duke of Rutland and the Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke. The Knights Elect and the Proxy continued in the Chapter-houſe while the proceſſion to the Chapel was made down to the bottom of the North aile, and up the Nave, into the Choir in the following order:

Firſt, the Poor Knights; who, coming into the Choir, made their reverences, firſt to the Altar, than to the Sovereign's ſtall, and placed themſelves, on each ſide, near the Altar.

The Prebendaries made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the ſtall.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, ſtood next the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the order which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired unto their banners; where they remained ſtanding.

The Regiſter, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, ſtood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the ſame.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain on his left hand (the Sovereign being ſeated), ſtood on the ſteps before, or under, the Sovereign's ſtall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the Altar; and, being ſeated in his ſtall, repeated the ſame; the Train-bearers ſtanding upon the ſteps leading to the Sovereign's ſtall.

All the other Knights continued ſtanding under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the Altar by the Verger of Saint George's Chapel; and two Prebendaries by the ſame Verger.

Then

Then Garter, with the uſual reverences, took up the banner of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha; and, holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to the two ſenior Knights; who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremoſt, a little declining; and, being preceded by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the firſt ſtep of the Altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the Altar; then, keeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate; who, aſſiſted by the Prebendaries, placed it upright at the South end of the Altar. The two Knights then returned with like reverences, and ſtood under their banners. The Sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next ſenior Knights; who, attended by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms, offered the ſame (the hilt upwards) with like ceremonies. The Helm and Creſt were offered by the two next ſenior Knights, with the ſame ceremony, attended by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms. The atchievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered with the ſame ceremonies, by the ſix ſenior Knights not of the Royal blood, attended each time by two Heralds in rotation. Then Garter, bowing to each Knight (the ſenior firſt), ſummoned him to aſcend into his ſtall; when he made his reverences; and the ſame were repeated when in the ſtalls. All the Knights being in their ſtalls, Garter ſummoned the two ſenior Knights under their banners, in order to inſtal the Duke of Rutland: and a proceſſion was made to the Chapter-houſe, all making the uſual reverences on going out of the Choir, in the following order:

Poor Knights.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod. The Regiſter. Garter.

The two Knigths went into the Chapter-houſe; whence they returned to the Choir in the following order:

Poor Knights.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod.
Garter, carrying on a cuſhion, the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and Book of Statutes.
The Regiſter, carrying in his hand, the New Teſtament, and the Forms of the Oath and Admonitions.

The two Knights, having the Duke of Rutland between them; his Grace was habited in his ſurcoat, and girt with his ſword, and carried his cap and feather in his hand. The proceſſion, paſſing to the Weſt end of the Choir only, entered the Choir, all making the uſual reverences: Garter, with the Regiſter and Deputy Black Rod, went under the ſtall appointed for his Grace; Garter placing the cuſhion upon the deſk of the lower ſtall. The two Knights, with the Duke, entered into the lower ſtall, where the Regiſter adminiſtered the oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Goſpels. The two Knights then conducted his Grace into the upper ſtall; the Regiſter and Garter entering into the lower ſtall; and Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area. Garter then preſented the Mantle to the Knights, who inveſted his Grace therewith, the Regiſter reading the admonition. Next Garter preſented the Hood, which was put on over his Grace's right ſhoulder, the ends of the tippets being brought in front, and paſſed under the girdle. Then Garter preſented the Great Collar and George, with which the Knights inveſted the Duke, whilſt the Regiſter read the admonition. Garter then preſented the Statute book, which the Knights delivered to his Grace; and then, placing the cap and feather on his head, they ſeated him in his ſtall; and his Grace, riſing up, made his double reverence, firſt to the Altar, then to the Sovereign. The Knights, after embracing and congratulating him, deſcended him into the middle of the choir; and, making their reverences, went up into their ſtalls; and, repeating the ſame, ſat down; the Officers returning to their places. Then Garter ſummoned the two Knights next in ſeniority, in order to inſtal Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke; who was thereupon conducted with the ſame ceremony into the ſtall under that appointed for his Principal, where the Regiſter adminiſtered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper ſtall; and the Mantle being preſented by Garter, the Knights put the ſame over his left arm, ſo that the Croſs, embroidered within the Garter, might be ſeen. They then ſeated the ſaid Proxy in the ſtall, with the ceremony as before-mentioned; and returned to their ſtalls; the Proxy, immediately riſing, made his reverences, and remained ſtanding during the reſt of the ceremony, with the Mantle on his arm. The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchelſea, and the Earl of Cheſterfield, were ſeverally introduced and inſtalled, in the ſame manner as the Duke of Rutland. The Knights thus inſtalled, Divine Service began. At the words of the Offertory, "*Let your Light ſo ſhine*," &c.—the organ playing—the Officers of the Wardrobe ſpread a carpet on the ſteps of the Altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeiſances, went up to the rails

rails of the Altar, on the right ſide; where he received, from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe, a rich carpet and cuſhion, which, with the aſſiſtance of the Yeomen, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon. In the mean time, Garter ſummoned the Knights from their ſtalls, beginning with the junior; each Knight making his reverence in his ſtall, and repeating the ſame, with his companion, in the Choir, retired under his banner. All the Knights ſtanding thus under their banners, and the Prelate at the Altar to receive the offerings, the Sovereign, making his reverence to the Altar, deſcended from his ſtall; and then, making another reverence in the middle of the Choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:

Garter. The Regiſter.
The Chancellor.
The Lord Chamberlain. Sword of State.
The Sovereign; his Majeſty's train borne as before.

The Senior Knight, being the Knight appointed to deliver the offering to the Sovereign, made his reverence as the proceſſion paſſed; and thereupon placed himſelf a little behind his Majeſty, on the right ſide. The Sovereign, coming to the rails of the Altar, made a reverence; when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the Knight, who delivered it to the Sovereign; and his Majeſty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the offering into the baſon, held by the Prelate, aſſiſted by the Prebendaries. The Sovereign, riſing, made his reverence to the Altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the Choir; all the attendants turning as his Majeſty did, and making their reverences at the ſame time; and, being in his ſtall, another. The Knight who delivered the offering retired under his banner, when the proceſſion came oppoſite the ſame. During the Sovereign's return, the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the carpet and cuſhion whereon his Majeſty had kneeled; leaving the firſt carpet, and placing two cuſhions for the Knights; and Deputy Black Rod, with the uſual reverences, returned to his place. All the Knights ſtanding under their banners, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined with uſual reverences, and went to the Prince of Wales; who, in the middle of the Choir, made his double reverence, firſt to the Altar, then to the Sovereign, and was conducted to the Altar; where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and ſilver in the baſon; and, returning in the ſame order, went into his ſtall, where, making his reverence, he ſat down. Then two Officers of Arms attended the next Knight or Knights in ſeniority being companions; who offered in like manner, and ſo on till all the Knights and the Proxy offered, and aſcended into their ſtalls. Divine Service ended, the Prelate was conducted to his ſeat by the Verger of St. George's chapel. Garter then ſummoned the Knights under their banners, juniors firſt, which done, the poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the Choir; as did the Prebendaries, the Officers of Arms, the Knights, and the Officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the Sovereign as before. The proceſſion moved to the great Weſt Door of the chapel, up the South aile, and out at the South door, to the upper Caſtle; but the Proxy went in proceſſion no farther than the South door; where the mantle of his Principal was delivered to the Sexton. The poor Knights and Prebendaries filed off on either ſide in the Guard-chamber; the Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, in the Preſence-chamber; the Knights Companions divided on either ſide in the Royal Apartment. The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the State, where he ſaluted the Knights by pulling off his cap; and then retired till dinner time. It was paſt five o'clock before the ceremony had finiſhed, when the proceſſion returned in the ſame order as it entered the Chapel, with the band playing the march in Hercules.

DINNER.

The Dinner was laid out in St. George's hall. When the firſt ſervice was placed on the tables of the Sovereign and Knights, the Knights and Officers being in their Order in the Preſence-chamber as before, and his Majeſty under the State; a proceſſion was made to the hall, in the following order, about half paſt five o'clock:

The Officers of Arms.
The Knights, in their order, according to their ſtalls.
The Officers of the Order.
Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State
The Sovereign.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the Hall; the Knights above them in a line, according to their ſeniority (the ſenior neareſt to the State), who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign paſſed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the Sovereign to the *Haut pas*, and then retired behind the Knights. The Sovereign being under his State, ſaluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal aſcended the *Haut-pas*, and ſtood at the ends of the table. Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, the Sovereign

ſat down. Then the Knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to the table, the ſeniors firſt, paſſing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their ſeniority. The proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior Knight. Towards the latter end of the firſt courſe, a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the Cup-bearer, his Majeſty drank to the Knights; who being, at his Majeſty's command, informed of the ſame by Garter, ſtood up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, then ſat down, and put on their caps. The ſecond courſe was then brought as follows: Four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two; Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſehold, together, with their white ſtaves; the Sewer; Gentlemen Penſioners bearing the diſhes; two Clerks of the Green Cloth; the Clerk Comptroller; a Clerk of the Kitchen. Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the uſual reverences, to the *Haut-pas;* and he aſcending the loweſt ſtep, and crying "*Largeſſe*" thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's ſtyle in Latin, French, and Engliſh. The Officers of Arms then retired, with the uſual reverences. Garter, and the Officer of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" thrice. Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who ſtanding up uncovered, Garter, with one "*Largeſſe*," proclaimed his Grace's ſtyle in Engliſh. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" once. In like manner, Garter proclaimed the ſtyles of the Earl of Hardwicke; the Duke of Beaufort; the Marquis of Abercorn; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchelſea; and the Earl of Cheſterfield. The banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the ſame ceremony as the ſecond courſe. Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themſelves in a line as before dinner, and Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, and the Sovereign having waſhed, the Knights altogether made their reverences to his Majeſty, who put off his cap and ſaluted them. Then the Knights and Officers returned to the Preſence chamber before the Sovereign, in the ſame order in which they came. The preparations for this ſplendid ceremony were upon the grandeſt ſcale, and executed with extraordinary elegance and rapidity. In the chapel of St. George, where alone ſeats could be obtained by the purchaſe of tickets, places were aſſigned for ſpectators in the three aiſles, and within the ſcreen: viſitors had ſeats allowed them in the Organ-loft, in the body of the Choir, in the Queen's cloſet, and in the Lord Chamberlain's gallery. A gallery was erected on the North ſide by the Altar for the Queen and Princeſſes; it was ſurmounted by a canopy of crimſon velvet, with gold fringe. On the oppoſite ſide, there was a gallery for the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of State, the Foreign Ambaſſadors, and Ladies of Diſtinction, to the number of about fifty, including the German, Ruſſian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Pruſſian, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Portugueſe, and American Miniſters, and their Ladies. The banners of the Knights were all ſuſpended over the ſtalls, and above them their reſpective helmets and creſts, and armorial bearings. They were all either new or recently painted, and gilt for the occaſion, and made a very grand and chivalrous appearance. Purple velvet-cuſhions were placed before the Knight's ſtalls. The entertainments were alſo given in the Caſtle to the Nobility and Gentry, and Military Officers, excluſive of the Knights' banquet in St. George's hall. The chief of them was in the Audience-chamber of her Majeſty, where the Concert was given at the late grand Fête. It contained three tables ſet out in the moſt beautiful variety and taſte for the Ladies. The Dowager Marchioneſs of Bath, Ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honours to the Queen's gueſts. The Queen dined with the female branches of the Royal Family in another apartment.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Navy now conſiſts of 53 ſhips of the line, 21 of which are at Breſt, viz. one of 120 guns, two of 110, two of 80, and eighteen of 74.

A French Gentleman is ſaid to have received a letter from France, ſtating, that poſitive terms, that the moſt formidable preparations for an expedition to Ireland have been making for ſome time.

Accounts from Paris ſtate, that Arthur O'Connor ſtill remained at Breſt, as a General of Diviſion, and was principally employed in diſciplining the corps of Iriſh Guides. He is ſaid, however, to be upon ill terms with Generals Augereau and Gantheaume, who have the command of the French troops.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Dreſden lately inſiſted upon the prohibition of the *Courier de Londres*; which requeſt has been complied with. The Britiſh Reſident, in conſequence, requeſted the ſuppreſſion of the *Moniteur*; which was refuſed.

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The French army in Hanover is to be reinforced by 19 regiments of Infantry; an event which, conſidering the exhauſted ſtate of that Electorate, is regarded as an indication of war with the Northern Powers.

Private Letters ſtate, that Buonaparte has indirectly ſignified his readineſs to make peace upon the following conditions:—1. That he ſhould be recognized without reſerve as Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.—2. That Britain and Ruſſia ſhall guarantee to himſelf and his family the hereditary poſſeſſion of their dignity and dominions.—3. That, in return for theſe conceſſions, England ſhall be left in poſſeſſion of Malta; and Ruſſia ſhall be allowed to retain the Republic of the Seven Iſlands.

The *Moniteur* of the 1ſt inſt. contains another publication of Letters from India, ſaid to have been found in the ſhips taken by Linois.—They imply that great diſunion ſubſiſts among the Engliſh reſidents, particularly among the Chiefs; that the finances of the Engliſh in India are in a deplorable ſtate; that the war in which they are engaged turns out very unfortunate, and rages with fury; that the Britiſh European Army conſiſts of no more than 12,000 men; and that their loſſes have been very great, &c. &c.

SPAIN.

A Letter from a great mercantile houſe at Cadiz attributes the dreadful famine which occurred laſt year in moſt parts of Spain, principally to the conſequences of a general ſyſtem of monopoly; and aſſerts, that, from the 23d of April to the 23d of December, 1801, there were imported into that port 1,789,232 buſhels of wheat, and 55,854 buſhels of flour. But the rapacity of the importers, and their eagerneſs to obtain a greater price than could be raiſed for its purchaſe, induced them to keep it in private ſtorehouſes till it heated and became uſeleſs. At length, however, the Government interfered, and compelled the dealers to diſpoſe of all their ſtock at a fair price, which was collected by the Corporation, and ſold in regular quantities to the bakers. From this meaſure it was aſcertained that there was grain and flour enough in Cadiz to laſt till the 1ſt of May; and there is now every proſpect of an abundant harveſt. But, notwithſtanding this ſupply, the price continued conſiderable, in conſequence of the ſcarcity which ſtill prevailed in the adjacent cities; and no importations were expected from the Mediterranean or the Baltic.

The Inquiſition of Spain has recently renewed its operation againſt the ſale or circulation of 102 different literary works: among theſe are, Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding; which is condemned, becauſe its doctrines are pronounced to be deſtructive of moral ideas; and Pope's Works; which are cenſured as obſcene, heretical, and blaſphemous againſt the Pope!

An article from Madrid of the 19th ult. ſays—"Our Government has combined, in concert with France, a vaſt plan of military operations, the execution of which will give a deadly blow to the power of England. The ſecret is perfectly preſerved; and the extent of theſe plans will only be known when it will be out of the power of the enemy to oppoſe them."

From the Camp of St. Roch it is mentioned, that the troops which form the blockade of Gibraltar on the land ſide continued ſtill to keep the Engliſh Garriſon in motion. The Commandant General of the Camp conſtantly keeps his troops on the alert. Alarms are frequently given at night; the corps fly to their poſts, and the enemy to arms: but nothing new has been atchieved.—It is thought that the operations will not commence with vigour before the preparations making at Algeſiras are complete. A large flotilla is aſſembling there, conſiſting of bombadier-galliots, gun-ſloops, and flat-bottomed veſſels, completely armed. It is aſſerted, that a conſiderable body of French troops is on the road to join the Spaniards in the attack; ſo that there is ſcarcely a doubt that the ſiege of that fortreſs will ſoon be commenced.

ITALY.

Humbolt, the traveller, is about to make a ſcientific tour of Italy; after which he proceeds to the Northern extremity of Norway.

M. Piazza, the celebrated aſtronomer of Palermo, has aſcertained a change on the fixed ſtars of one, two, and three ſeconds, on account of the ſituation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which diſputes have exiſted for more than a century, is conſidered as of great intereſt to men of ſcience.

The Queen of Etruria was expected to be preſent at the Coronation at Milan, for the purpoſe of being introduced and united to Prince Beauharnois.

Some important changes are expected to take place in the Conſtitution of the Dutchies of Parma and Piacenza. The city of Genoa, and the reſt of the Ligurian Republic, are to be occupied by ſtrong detachments of the French army.

A letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe at Genoa ſtates, that the fate of that capital is decided, it being generally underſtood that it is to form a part of the New Kingdom of Italy. The French military force in that country is now eſtimated at upwards of 100,000 men; which

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is intended partly to fruſtrate any poſſibility of hoſtile enterprizes, and partly to determine the frontiers of the New Empire. It is certain that, on the 15th of February, orders had been ſent from Paris to act offenſively on the Adige, if any extraordinary movement ſhould be be perceived among the Auſtrian troops in that vicinity.

The vaſt force which the French have concentrated in Italy is become a conſtant ſubject of ſpeculation among the politicians of the Continent; for troops are ſtill marching thither from every direction. It is rumoured, that the people of that country have, in ſeveral diſtricts, openly expreſſed their diſguſt at Buonaparte's late aſſumption of the kingly dignity, and that this immenſe corps had been accumulated to check a predilpoſition to revolt. At all events, the French ſeem determined to conceal their military as well as naval operations in profound myſtery:—The Councils of Louis XIV. were not half ſo ambiguous as thoſe of Napoleon.

PRUSSIA.

By the mediation of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the differences which lately ſubſiſted between the French and the city of Lubec have been terminated in favour of that city.

A Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Berlin, for the purpoſe of ſending out miſſionaries to Africa to propagate Chriſtian knowledge among the Negroes.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated May 14, ſays, "The King of Pruſſia, a few weeks ago, tranſmitted the Inſignia of the French order of the Legion of Honour to the reigning Duke of Brunſwick. His Serene Highneſs, however, inſtantly returned them, with a letter to his Pruſſian Majeſty, expreſſing his obligations for this intended additional mark of his Majeſty's favour; but begging leave to decline accepting it, becauſe, in his quality of Knight of the moſt noble and ancient Order of the Garter, he was prevented from receiving any badge of chivalry inſtituted by a Power at war with the Sovereign of that Order. This ſpirited conduct of the Duke is highly praiſed in every part of Germany, and is contraſted with that of the Elector of Heſſe Caſſel, who, though alſo a Knight of the Garter, has not diſdained to become a member of the Legion of Honour.—The Emperor of Germany, the moment he was apprized that the French Ambaſſador at Vienna had orders to preſent the Inſignia of the Legion of Honour to his brothers, the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, created them Knights of the Golden Fleece; by which they are prevented from accepting any Order of a more recent origin."

The veteran Pruſſian General MOELLENDORF has indignantly refuſed to accept the cordon of BUONAPARTE's Legion of Honour; as appears by the following letter addreſſed by him to the King of PRUSSIA:

"SIRE—The rank I occupy, and the royal orders with which I have been decorated by your Majeſty's Grand Uncle and Father, of glorious memory, evince, that my ſervices as an officer, and fidelity as a ſubject, were approved by thoſe Sovereigns. Since your Majeſty's reign, I have done nothing to forfeit ſuch an honourable opinion. What could, therefore, have induced the perſon at the head of the French Government to inſult me with his offer of having my name regiſtered among the guilty ones of French rebels and regicides who ſupported that foreigner's uſurpation—all members of his pretended Legion of Honour? My conſcience, Sire, is clear; honour, loyalty, and duty, command me, therefore, to repulſe with indignation ſuch an outrage—ſuch an attempt to diſgrace the grey hairs of one of, Sire, your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects.

"MOELLENDORF, Field-marſhal."

"*Berlin, April* 28, 1805.

SWEDEN.

We are told, that his Swediſh Majeſty has returned to the King of Pruſſia the Order of the Black Eagle, with which he had been inveſted; alleging as a motive, his chagrin at the circumſtance of the Pruſſian Monarch having accepted the new Order of the Legion of Honour from Buonaparte. The returned decorations, it is ſaid, were accompanied by a very ſpirited letter, commenting on the paſſive manner in which his Majeſty continues to view the innovations of France.

RUSSIA.

An Ukaſe, it appears, has been iſſued by the Emperor Alexander, to facilitate the introduction of Calimancoes and other Norwich goods into his Empire.

It is mentioned, that the Ruſſian Embaſſy to China will laſt three years. It will travel to the frontiers of China at the expence of his Ruſſian Majeſty; and afterwards it will be furniſhed with every neceſſary by the Court of Pekin. A Ruſſian Embaſſy is alſo to proceed to Thibet; but it will be leſs numerous and ſplendid than the one deſtined for China.

ASIA.

Some accounts have been received from Candy, ſtating, that, through the treachery of the natives, the troops in that neighbourhood have had frequent ſkirmiſhes in the woods with various ſucceſs. One of the principal Adigars was aſſaſſinated in his tent by a Malay deſperado, who had intoxicated himſelf, and was running *a*

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muck in the beginning of November laſt. The poor wretch was apprehended ruſhing from the tent with the bloody creeſe, or dagger, in his hand, and was inſtantly cut in pieces by the guards.

A letter from Wegambo, in Ceylon, dated at the beginning of November, ſtates, that Capt. Blackhall having, by an extraordinary march through a country nearly impaſſable, come up with the army of the Second Adigar, compoſed of Caffrees and Malays, attacked and totally defeated it. Capt. B. had been obliged to leave his artillery behind him; he relied on his bayonet, and was not diſappointed. The Adigar and about 250 of his followers were killed, and the reſt ſo compleatly diſperſed, that our troops had retired to their former quarters.

The diſturbances on the borders of the Deſert of Arabia had become ſo violent and general that, we are informed, the laſt caravan had been obliged to wait upwards of two months before it could proceed with a proſpect of ſafety.

An article from Alexandretta of the 1ſt March, ſays—"When the truce between the Ruſſians and Perſians is expired, Feth Ali Khan, who has collected the fineſt army ever ſeen in that country, will march in perſon againſt the enemy. Some Ruſſian agents in the ports of the Levant made no heſitation to advance, that Ruſſia propoſed ſeizing the fineſt provinces of Perſia, in conſequence of a plan conceived in 1790 by Catharine II.

The laſt Eaſt India Papers contain the official account of the ſiege of Delhi. The fortifications were in the moſt ruinous ſtate, and the native troops deſerted in great numbers; but Britiſh valour prevailed, after a ſiege of nine days; in the courſe of which the enemy made an effort to ſtorm the place. The city of Delhi is 10 miles in circumference, and never before ſuſtained a ſiege.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22d November, contains the General Orders of Lord Lake, in which he thanks the officers and men who conducted themſelves ſo gallantly in the action of the 17th of that month, with the cavalry of Holkar. He particularly notices the ſervices of Col. Macan, Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, and Major Need, of the 1ſt and 2d Brigades Cavalry, Lieut.-col. Toone, who commanded the advanced guard; Capt. Abercrombie, Officers and Men of the 8th Dragoons; Capt. Philpot, Officers and Men of the 27th Dragoons; Major Wade, Officers and Men of the 29th Dragoons; Capt. Welſh, Officers and Men of the 1ſt Native Cavalry; Capt. Elliott, Officers and Men of the 4th Native Cavalry; Capt. Swinton, Officers and Men of the 6th Native Cavalry; and to Capt. Brown, Officers and Men of the Horſe Artillery.—He adds, that he cannot avoid to embrace this opportunity of noticing the uncommon perſeverance and praiſeworthy conduct of the Reſerve, which effected a march of upwards of 300 miles in 17 days, and which bore the unuſual fatigues, to which it has been ſo long expoſed, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs. He begs Lieut.-col. Don, commanding the Reſerve, to accept his beſt thanks, and to ſignify to the Officers and Men of the detachment of Artillery, to the Officers and Men of the flank companies of his Majeſty's 22d regiment, and ſecond battalion of the 21ſt, the great ſatisfaction he has derived from the zeal, alacrity, and patience, which they have uniformly manifeſted.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of Dec. 4, contains the following diſpatch from Lord Lake, to the Marquis Wellesley:—"My Lord, I have much ſatisfaction in informing you, that, ſince my arrival on this ground, I have received intelligence of Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, having croſſed the Jumna at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun. The flight of Holkar out of the Douab has been moſt rapid; and by every account the number that ſuffered on the 17th inſt. almoſt exceeds belief. Numbers of wounded are ſtill with him, and many others have been left in the villages. The enemy is ſaid to be proceeding to Deeg: I ſhall loſe no time in joining the army before that place.

I have the honour to be, &c. G. Lake.

Head Quarters, Eetah, Nov. 14, 1804.

Letters dated the 27th December ſtate, that General Lord Lake has loſt no time in following up the advantages he had gained over Holkar, whom he purſued to the borders of the Jumna. The enemy experienced the greateſt difficulty in their retreat acroſs that river, owing to the rapidity of the purſuit; and the roads through which they had fled were ſtrewed with the bodies of their ſlain. A great number of priſoners, and a vaſt quantity of baggage, had fallen into our poſſeſſion.

A dreadful mortality has lately broken out among the Molungies, or Saltmakers, in Bengal; it is a kind of malignant dyſentery, which carries off the patient in a ſhort time, and againſt which all medicines are ineffectual. Great numbers have been expelled by their companions from the ſalteries, and left to periſh in thoſe unwholeſome deſerts, or have been expoſed to tigers and alligators, with which the rivers and jungles abound.

Nuwar Ghumnee Behauder, brother to the late Nawab, a man of extraordinary talents and courage, has been aſſaſſinated by a Mahratta, who obtained admiſſion into his tent before Kalingur, under pretence of delivering a letter to him.

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The late accounts from India announce, that ſeveral of the Native Powers, who declared for Holkar, or who were wavering in their attachment to the Britiſh, have, in conſequence of the recent victories of our arms, ſent Agents to Gen. Lake, to expreſs their devotion, and ſolicit his protection. He has likewiſe been deſerted by many of his followers, particularly Amrut Rao, between whom and Holkar there previouſly exiſted ſome differences reſpecting the diviſion of the treaſure of which the Baees were plundered.

The Rohilla ſubſidiary force is in motion on the Northern frontiers; and Col. Murray, who marched from Ogien early in November to cover the Eaſtern frontier of Guzzerat, is ſtated to have defeated a ſtrong corps of Holkar's cavalry, which intended to penetrate the Guicawar's dominions.

Col. Martindale has obtained the moſt deciſive ſucceſſes over the Bundella Chief, on the borders of Bundlecund. The enemy experienced great mortality from want, all their camels and horſes had either been eaten or had periſhed from hunger. Col. Martindale, however, being uninformed as to the extent of their diſtreſs, which in a ſhort time muſt have given him an eaſy victory, attacked them in their faſtneſſes, and put nearly the whole of them to the ſword.

So deciſive has been the recent victories in India, and ſo confident is our Government of the ſecurity of our dominion there, that at the date of the laſt diſpatches an expedition of ſome magnitude was in preparation, for the purpoſe of attacking ſome of the enemy's poſſeſſions in the Eaſtern ſeas.

AFRICA.

A letter from Algiers, dated the 27th of March, informs us, that on the 18th an attempt was made on the life of the Dey, by ſome refractory Turks, who had obtained admiſſion to his palace under a religious ſubterfuge. They wounded him in the head with their ſabres in ten different places. The Dey, with a hope of eſcaping death, threw himſelf from the window of his apartment into his garden, a very conſiderable depth; but, not being injured by the fall, he alarmed his people; and the aſſaſſins, being ſecured, were inſtantly executed." The Dey was conſidered as out of danger at the date of this letter.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Judge Chaſe has been acquitted of all the charges brought againſt him. This event appears to have greatly enraged the party who accuſed him; and much warm diſcuſſion took place in Congreſs upon a queſtion of remuneration for their trouble and loſs of time. Neither party prevailed, and the buſineſs was poſtponed *ſine die*.

A ſchoolmaſter, named Arnold, at Burlington, New-York, lately flogged a girl, ſix years of age, to death, becauſe ſhe did not pronounce the word *gig* as he required. He fled to Pittſburgh, 230 miles diſtant, but was there apprehended, after an unſucceſsful attempt to commit ſuicide.

Mr. Fowler, of Hawkin's Point, near Baltimore, was lately waylaid in the woods by three of his Negroes, who held his head in a pond of water until he was ſuffocated; after which they placed the body on one of his horſes and conveyed it to the Cheſapeak, into which they threw it. They ſhortly after confeſſed the crime, and are in cuſtody for it.

An article in the New-York Papers ſtates, that Deſſalines had ſent one of his naval captains and commandant of an armed ſchooner, with 25 negroes, to ſummon Porto Plata to ſurrender. The Spaniards, pretending to be much overjoyed at their viſit, invited the captain and crew to an entertainment. They accepted the invitation, and were ſurrounded by the Spaniards, who cut all their throats, except the captain, whom they ſent to Gen. Farrand in the ſame veſſel in which he arrived.

The Maria, Shephard, of Charleſton, was ſtruck by a water-ſpout on her paſſage to the Caribbee iſlands, and immediately ſunk. The maſter and 25 men who were below periſhed; the mate and 12 men floated on the ſweeps, &c. and continued in the water for two days, when they were picked up by the Anne of New York, and landed at Martinique.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 12. Lieut. J. E. Baker, who had lately been appointed to the Winchelſea at the *Nore*, endeavouring to join his ſhip, from New South End, Eſſex, this morning about two A. M. was unfortunately upſet in a jolly-boat belonging to the Terror (repeating ſignal ſhip), when himſelf, Mr. Day, gunner, E. Hughes, R. Oakley, R. M. Mr. Grikand, T. Ralph, ſeamen, all belonging to the Terror, and a perſon ſuppoſed to be Lieut. Baker's ſervant, were drowned.

April 13. This night a fire broke out at Brampton, two miles from *Huntingdon*; and it could not be got under until the Chequer public-houſe, with 10 or 11 other tenements, were entirely conſumed. It commenced at the houſe of a baker named Emery.

April 22. This day, while the men were at work at the Hurlet coal-work, near *Paiſley*, the inflammable air took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air; their bodies were

were torn in pieces, and the mangled parts ſcattered about in all directions. One of them was found at the diſtance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit. There is every reaſon to fear that 13 others, who were below, have all been killed. The father of one of the ſufferers went down in the hope of ſaving them, but was inſtantly killed by the foul air. A horſe at the mouth of the pit was killed, and the whole of the machinery blown to atoms.

April 28. This day one of the deepeſt falls of ſnow ever remembered at this time of the year fell in the vicinity of *Sheffield*; where, as well as in ſome parts of Lancaſhire, it was 6 inches thick.

May 1. A poor man walked over the Cliff near *Stuford*. He was daſhed to-pieces, having fallen from a perpendicular height of 300 feet.

May 10. The lightning this day was very vivid at *Fritton*, where a man was ſtruck dead whilſt driving ſome pigs, and a tree ſhivered to pieces. At *Morton*, a ſhepherd was alſo killed by the lightning, whilſt in the field with his ſheep.

May 11. This day a violent thunder-ſtorm was felt in the neighbourhood of *Norwich*. —At *Honingham*, the ſeat of Lord Bayning, a houſe on the Brakes, called the Shepherd's Lodge, was nearly demoliſhed. The ſhepherd (who had gone in at the approach of the ſtorm) was ſtruck blind; a child was burnt, and it is thought will not recover; the door and windows were ſhivered to-pieces, and many of the bricks forced out of the wall, and carried with ſurpriſing velocity to a very great diſtance.

May 12. Three perſons in the neighbourhood of *Eveſham* were ſtruck blind with a flaſh of lightning. One has ſince recovered his ſight.

May 16. A young girl, about 11 years of age, died this day at *Selby* in Yorkſhire, of hydrophobia, in conſequence of being bitten by a dog which took off from Strenſall about two months ago.

The antient manſion at *Lanherne*, near St. Columb, has excited conſiderable intereſt on account of the aſylum it has afforded to ſome Carmelite nuns, driven from France by the philoſophical ſavages of the Revolution. Theſe venerable ladies (for none of them are young) have reſided about 10 years at Lanherne, in which period two have died, and 18 now remain.

A very large otter, meaſuring from the noſe to the end of the tail upwards of ſix feet, was lately found by a fiſherman of *Bath* entangled in his next. The animal was dead when drawn out.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, April 9.

This morning a young woman was killed in Little Britain. She was ſerving milk; and a cart having drawn up cloſe to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means ſhe was cruſhed between the tail-board of the cart and the houſe. The moment the cart righted, ſhe fell, and her death was inſtantaneous. The deceaſed was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

April 11. Mahommedan Jubilee.

Laſt Saturday, Monday, Tueſday, and this day, the Laſcars of the Mahommedan perſuaſion at the Eaſt end of the town had a grand religious feſtival. The firſt day they went in ſlow proceſſion along the New Road, St. George's in the Eaſt, Cannon-ſtreet, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other ſtreets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were ſelected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn ſwords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vaſe, in which was a fire; and a man in a white veſtment, treading backwards, threw incenſe into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the ſtreets, a groupe of the ſame people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of Heaven, hymning ſome paſſages out of the Koran. They conducted themſelves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tueſday they made a viſit in ſolemn proceſſion the ſame way; and on Thurſday another ſucceeded, which cloſed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We underſtand this was a kind of jubilee in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the tranſlation of Mahommed into Paradiſe, and imploring him to give peace to the ſuffering world, and them a ſafe return to their own country.

Tueſday, April 30.

At a Court of Common Council this day held, to conſider the propriety of an Addreſs to the Legiſlature, on the ſubject of the application by the Catholics of Ireland; Mr. Deputy Birch obſerved, that if a Petition had been preſented by any body of men againſt the privileges or charters of the City, it would immediately be reſiſted by a counter application; but that the preſent application of the Catholics was of a more ſerious nature, and was no leſs than the repeal of the Bill of Rights, the bulwark of the Conſtitution. He quoted many paſſages from the writings of Roman Catholics, to prove that their ſentiments were as intolerant at the preſent,

ſent, as at former periods; and obſerved, that we knew we could exerciſe the power veſted in us with moderation and propriety, but were ignorant how it would be exerciſed if granted to the Catholics, which he conſidered would be the effect of complying with their application. He concluded a very able Speech (which will be hereafter noticed in our *Review*) by moving a reſolution, praying that the preſent reſtrictions on that body be not removed. A Petition was in conſequence prepared; which has ſince been preſented to both Houſes of Parliament.

Wedneſday, May 1.

The Lord Mayor of London, attended by ſeveral of the Aldermen and Common Council, with the City Officers, proceeded this day, in ſtate, from Guildhall to St. James's, with the following Addreſs:

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave, with every ſentiment of duty and devotion to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, to approach your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the diſcoveries which have been made by the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, laid before your Majeſty and the other branches of the Legiſlature; from which your Majeſty muſt have ſeen, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that an eminent Member of your Majeſty's Government, the Lord Viſcount Melville, had been guilty of practices, which the Repreſentatives of the People, in Parliament aſſembled, have declared to be a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

"We are perſuaded that your Majeſty's Royal mind feels it to be a great aggravation of Lord Melville's palpable, conſcious, and deliberate breach of a ſtatute, which he, beyond all others, was bound to obſerve with ſtrict fidelity, that he had filled ſo many and ſuch high offices in the Executive Government, and was honoured with ſo large a portion of your Majeſty's confidence.

"The virtues which adorn your Majeſty, and which excite in the higheſt degree the love of your people, are a pledge to the Nation, that, in removing Lord Melville from your Majeſty's Councils and preſence for ever, the puniſhment of a delinquent, however juſt, is far leſs a motive with your Majeſty than the example held out, that no Miniſter, however favoured, ſhall preſume upon your Majeſty's countenance, who ſhall be found to have trampled upon the law, and to have diſgraced the functions with which he had been inveſted.

"The inveſtigations of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry have excited the intereſt and inſpired the Country with gratitude towards thoſe Commiſſioners; and we are perſuaded that your Majeſty participates in the general anxiety which pervades all ranks for the prolongation, and, if neceſſary, for the enlargement, of their authority.

"Confiding in your Majeſty's paternal ſolicitude, that what is cheerfully contributed by a loyal people ſhall be faithfully adminiſtered, we entertain the fulleſt aſſurance that to your Majeſty it will be a ſource of the profoundeſt ſatisfaction, that all neceſſary meaſures ſhall be adopted and perſevered in towards the correction and puniſhment of proved malverſation; and that nothing will be omitted which ſhall have a tendency to promote the public confidence in Government, and to invigorate and confirm the ſpirit, energy, and union, of your Majeſty's empire at this important criſis.

(Signed by order of the Court)

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majeſty returned the following gracious Anſwer:

"I am fully ſenſible of your loyalty and attachment to my perſon and government. You may rely on my concurrence in every meaſure which is calculated to maintain the credit of the country, and to remedy any abuſes which may be found to exiſt in the public expenditure."

The firſt annual meeting of the *Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society* was this day held at the New London-tavern, Cheapſide. Lord Teignmouth, the Preſident, read a Report of the Proceedings; by which, and extracts of correſpondence, read by one of the ſecretaries, it appeared that the Society had made in the courſe of this their firſt year a very conſiderable progreſs. A Society upon a ſimilar principle has, under their auſpices, been eſtabliſhed in the free and imperial city of Nurenburg; and a great degree of zeal has been excited in many other parts of the Continent, both among Proteſtants and Catholics, for procuring and diſtributing the Holy Scriptures. It alſo appeared that, in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the Society had been cordially embraced, and that in the two latter, collections had been made which already amounted to more than 2000 l. The report and reviſed plan of the Society were unanimouſly adopted; and, on a motion of the Biſhop of Durham, ſeconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmeſt thanks of the meeting were voted to the Noble Preſident,

ſident, Vice-preſidents, Treaſurer, and Secretaries, for their gratuitous ſervices; to Granville Sharpe, eſq. for a valuable donation of Verſions of the Scriptures in various modern languages; to the Preſbytery and Synod of Glaſgow for their reſpective reſolutions to promote collections for the Society; and to the ſeveral Congregations throughout the United Kingdom from which collections have been received.

Thurſday, May 2.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex was held at the Mermaid at Hackney, purſuant to the requiſition of the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, Devonſhire, Northumberland, Lord Dundas, and others, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the groſs violation of the law, and the flagrant abuſes in the management and expenditure of public money, which have been lately detected by the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry; and the inveſtigation and reform in which the repreſentatives of the people have already made a progreſs. The Duke of Bedford, Mr. Byng, Mr. Scott, Major Cartwright, Mr. Tuffnel, and from 800 to 1000 of the firſt freeholders of the county, aſſembled about half-paſt 12. Mr. Tuffnel ſummitted to the meeting 16 reſolutions, the purport of which was ſimilar to thoſe moved in the City. Mr. T. Scott ſeconded the reſolutions, which were paſſed unanimouſly.

Friday, May 3.

A meeting of the electors of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter was held in Palace-yard, for a ſimilar purpoſe with the above meeting, Charles Browning, eſq. high bailiff, in the chair. The reſolutions were carried unanimouſly. The Middleſex and Weſtminſter petitions pray, that a criminal as well as civil proſecution againſt Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter may be inſtituted, in order that "exemplary vengeance may be inflicted on the delinquent."

Thurſday, May 9.

This day his Majeſty in Council, having ordered the Council Book to be laid before him, the name of Henry Viſcount Melville was eraſed from the liſt of Privy Counſellors. GAZETTE.

Monday, May 13.

This night a fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr. Price, bedſtead-maker, Crown-court, Finſbury-ſquare, which were totally conſumed, as were ſeveral houſes adjoining backwards in Chriſtopher's-alley.

Friday, May 17.

Being the Birth-day of Dr. JENNER, the Society which bears his reſpected name held their Third Anniverſary Feſtival at the London Tavern. The reſult of the meeting was too intereſting to be compreſſed within the narrow limits we have now to ſpare; but a particular account of it ſhall be given our next.

Monday, May 27.

This night, between 8 and 9, a fire broke out in the warehouſes in the centre of Groſvenor Mews, belonging to Meſſrs. Smith and Turner, cabinet-makers, in Bond-ſtreet, filled with a quantity of cabinet-work and valuable timber. The warehouſes being ſurrounded by ſtables, and only ſeparated from them by a narrow lane, great apprehenſion was entertained that they muſt become the prey of the flames. Between ſixty and ſeventy horſes were taken out of the ſeveral ſtables. Several Volunteer Corps muſtered very ſtrong, and by their exertions every kind of pillage and diſorder was prevented. In two hours the roof of the building fell-in; and the engines being well ſupplied with water, began to gain upon the flames. About 12 o'clock the fire was ſo far ſubdued, as not to threaten any farther miſchief. Scarcely an article of value was ſaved from the warehouſes.

HARROW. The maſterſhip of this great public ſchool has been poſſeſſed by Dr. Drury, we believe, for about 20 years. That gentleman retires from his poſt, with honour and independence. Three candidates offered themſelves, as his ſucceſſors. The Governors [Lord Clarendon, Lord Grimſtone, Lord Northwick, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Page, and Mr. Moody,] ſelected two, for the option of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. It might appear invidious to name the unſucceſsful candidate. His Grace's deliberate choice fell upon the Rev. George Butler, B.D. fellow, lecturer, and claſſical tutor of Sidney Suſſex College, in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Mr. Butler was the *Senior Wrangler* in the year 1794. On Friday, May 3, 1805, the Senate created and admitted the new maſter of Harrow, D.D. in compliance with the King's ſpecial mandate. Dr. Butler's mathematical, claſſical, and theological attainments are great. He was one of the eight honorary Univerſity preachers. To all the advantages of a very learned education, Dr. B. has united moſt of the elegant accompliſhments; together with that poliſh, which perhaps can alone be enſured by travelling in foreign countries. Germany, Italy, Sicily, and France, have ſeverally been the objects of Dr. Butler's diligent reſearch.

Friday, May 31.

His Majeſty has ſignified his intention of viſiting Oxford, and examining all the public buildings in the Univerſity there, in the beginning of June.

The Biſhop of St. David's has munificently appropriated one-tenth of his income to the inſtitution of public ſchools within his dioceſe.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 979. In a Sermon preached at Paris by an Engliſh clergyman, ſoon after the death of the Rev. John Dring, M.A. the Preacher obſerves, "To probationers for a future ſtate of retribution, to thoſe whoſe hearts are duly impreſſed with the aweful truths of Religion, meditation on the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of human life, and on the trouble to which man is born, muſt ever be intereſting and important. To theſe points then let me endeavour to gain your attention; and, in the courſe of my reflections, advert to a late melancholy event, the death of the Rev. John Dring; which may aſſiſt your meditation, and offer the tribute of reſpect to a character ſo truly amiable and worthy. In the various occurrences of life, ſincerity, integrity, and benevolence, ſhone forth with undiminiſhed luſtre. In the filial character, he was dutiful and affectionate; in the conjugal, he merited and enjoyed the felicity of mutual eſteem, confidence, and tenderneſs; in friendſhip—but here I muſt, through incapacity, decline any deſcription; beſides, heartfelt ſorrow finds its beſt refuge in ſilence and reſignation. I haſten, therefore, to his conſpicuous character,—a miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt. Here his light ſhone before men in pureſt rays: when he entered into the miniſtry he engaged in an extenſive, laborious cure [Brighthelmſtone], was indefatigable in the exerciſe of the duties of his ſacred function, and performed divine ſervice in the ſpirit of fervency, humility, and meekneſs, the unaffected grace of piety and devotion.—Let us now behold him at the hour of death; here we may truly apply the obſervation of the Pſalmiſt,—Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace: his ſpirit returned to God, who gave it, with that compoſure and reſignation which are not only the tokens of a pure heart, a good conſcience, and faith unfeigned, but alſo of the unſpeakable ſupport and conſolation of Chriſtian hope, an anchor of the ſoul ſure and ſtedfaſt, without which we ſhould be of all men the moſt miſerable. The emotions which, on ſorrowful occaſions, agitate the human heart are difficult to be repreſſed; nor does Religion forbid them; on the contrary, it deſtroys not the affections, it regulates and moderates them; and to mourn for the dead has been the practice of the moſt righteous men, who, we are told in Holy Scripture, often mourned with a very great and ſore lamentation. The ſources of conſolation opened in the Holy Scripture to mourners are moſt aſſuative. We are there told that when the righteous periſheth he is taken away from the evil to come, from the trouble, anxiety, and diſappointment of this world; and we are comforted by the heavenly aſſurance, that all good and faithful ſervants ſhall, at the great day of retribution, enter into the joy of their Lord, and rejoice with joy unſpeakable and full of glory, as it is written, eye hath not ſeen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which the Lord hath prepared for them that love him. On mournful occaſions then, ſuch as the preſent, we find other objects of lamentation, the ſorrow that pierces the hearts of thoſe to whom he was moſt dear,—to feel, and, if in our power, to comfort, ſuch affliction, peculiarly belongs to the followers of our bleſſed Lord, who ſympathized with the mourners, and mixed his tears with a weeping family lamenting a brother dead."

P. 1076. On the 4th of May, the ſale of a very choice and numerous collection of the late Mr. Morland's pictures took place at Robins's ſale-rooms in Covent-garden. At a very early hour the rooms were crowded with rank and faſhion, and all were anxious to be foremoſt in bidding and purchaſing. The collection conſiſted of the variety of ſubjects for which this artiſt was ſo celebrated: Cattle, Rural Life, Landſcapes, Sea-pieces, &c. The ſmalleſt pictures brought from 10, 15, to 20 guineas each; the middle ſize from 30, 40, to 50; and the largeſt went for 70, 80, 100, and 150 each. The ſucceſſive bidding was quick, each perſon endeavouring to make ſure of his picture as faſt as poſſible.

Vol. LXXV. p. 203. Sir Walter Rawlinſon, knt. of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, was a partner in the firm of Ladbroke, Rawlinſon, and Co. bankers, Bank-buildings. In 1773 he was elected alderman of Dowgate ward, London; but reſigned his gown in 1777.

P. 387. Mr. Eginton's firſt work of any conſequence was, the arms of the knights of the Garter, for two Gothic windows over the ſtalls in St. George's chapel at Windſor.

In the Eaſt window of the new church at Wanſtead, Chriſt bearing his croſs, and the arms of his Majeſty and Sir James Tilney Long, bart.

In the archiepiſcopal chapel at Armagh, a large window with the parable of the Good Samaritan, figures as large as life.

In the Biſhop of Derry's palace, a figure of St. James the Great.

In the Eaſt window of St. Paul's chapel, Birmingham, the hiſtory of St. Paul, in three compartments—perſecuting the Chriſtians—converted—reſtored to ſight.

In the Eaſt window of Saliſbury cathedral, the Reſurrection of Chriſt, a ſingle figure, with ten windows of rich Moſaic to accompany it, and alſo the Weſt window.

The

The East window of Lichfield cathedral.

In Babworth church, co. Nottingham, a monumental window to the memory of a lady; subject, the Resurrection.

In Dr. Parr's church at Hatton, the Crucifixion, St. Peter and St. Paul, Archbishops Cranmer and Tillotson, &c.

In Aston church, two monumental windows; in one, the resurrection of the lady to whose memory it was erected.

In Shuckburgh church, St. John in the Wilderness, and coats of arms.

In the ante-chapel of Magdalen college, Oxford, eight ornamental windows in chiaro oscuro, with whole-length figures, large as life, of John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, Henry III. and VI. Bishops Wykeham, Wainflet, and Fox, and Cardinal Wolsey. The great West window, representing the Day of Judgment, by Schwartz; restored 1794, after the damage by high wind in 1703.

Coats of arms in the hall at Merton college.

In the chapel of Pains-hill, seven historical windows of the Good Samaritan, the Agony in the Garden, Christ bearing the Cross, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen weeping over the dead Body, the Appearance to Mary Magdalen in the Garden, and the Ascension.

In the mausoleum of the Yarborough family at Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, a dome 18 feet diameter, with cherubs and glory.

In Wardour castle chapel, a window representing the Trinity, with cherubs and glory.

In the banqueting-room at Arundel castle, in a window 20 feet by 10, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the full size, and several portraits in different characters. In the gallery, the portrait of J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald. In the library, Apollo and the Nine Muses.

At Sundorn castle, co. Salop, the seat of John Corbett, esq. three windows of Abraham's Sacrifice, Peter delivered from Prison, and Angels weeping over a dead Christ.

In Pepplewick church, co. Nottingham, over the altar, Faith and Hope, for the Hon. Frederick Montague.

In the chapel at Barr, the seat of Joseph Scott, esq. over the altar, an angel and child, full size.

At Fonthill, 32 figures of kings, knights, &c. William the Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. Edward I. II. III. Richard II. Robert Earl of Gloucester, Sir Hugh Bardolph, John Lord Montacute, Sir Hugh Hastings, Robert F. Hamon, Laurence Hastings Earl of Pembroke, Sir Reginald Bray, Arthur Prince of Wales, Sir Hugh Darville, Sir William Tracy, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, Thomas Despencer Earl of Gloucester, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir John Harsick, father of Bishop Gardner; a figure from an antient tomb at Malvern; Alban de Vere, second Earl of Oxford; two figures from the tomb of Crouchback; and a knight in armour. For the great bow-window in the library, Saints Ambrose, Athanasius, Augustine, Etheldrida, Columba, Bede, and Roger Bacon. In the gallery, coats of arms, &c. In the hall, six large windows of rich Mosaic ornaments and arms, &c. In the chapel, four windows, each 25 feet high.

Whole-length figure of Christ, large as life, over the altar at Stanor, Berks.

The Agony in the Garden, in Llangollen church.

Various arms and ornaments in the churches of Earthing, Upper Arley, Mangwell, St. Martin Outwich, and Tewkesbury; and four tops of windows for the hall at Penrhyn. Eight windows for Sir Robert Lawley's staircase at Canwell, near Lichfield. Four for Mr. Williams's corridore at Temple-mills.

For Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, an ornamental window of his own design, and other small pieces.

For the Princess Czartarisca, an infant Samuel, the size of Nature, and an emblematic window, representing Faith and Hope.

Several other lesser works in different parts of the kingdom.

Shaw's Staffordshire, II. 122; where is a view of his house.

P. 390. The late John Scudamore, esq. of Kentchurch, co. Hereford, died at his house in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in consequence of an attack of the spasmodic gout in his stomach. He was one of the representatives of the city of Hereford in the present and preceding Parliaments, having been elected in the year 1796 in the place of his father, who died in a few weeks after he had been returned a fifth time. Descended from a long line of ancestors, who have successively fulfilled the most important provincial offices with integrity and honour, this gentleman did credit to his birth and connexions. In public life he was invariably distinguished by a steady attachment to those principles on which the admired constitution of this country was founded at the glorious Revolution. He supported no measure which added to the burthens, or diminished the liberties, of the people; nor was he deterred by severe indisposition from adding his last vote in favour of that great and triumphant national cause—the detection and exposure of the most flagrant abuses in one of the highest departments of the state. In private life he conciliated the esteem and respect of every party. His education was classical,

claſſical, correct, and elegant; his opinions were liberal, and free from prejudice; his manners poliſhed, and highly inſinuating. The regrets which will follow the loſs of ſuch a character cannot be confined to the immediate circle of his own acquaintance; they muſt extend to all who are competent to appreciate worth, and willing to acknowledge it. He married, May 3, 1797, Lucy, only daughter of the late James Walwyn, eſq. M. P. for Hereford, and has left by her a ſon and heir, now in the eighth year of his age. His lady died in child-bed, February 24, 1798. Mr. Scudamore's mother was the Miſs Weſtcomb, whoſe intereſting letters form part of the Correſpondence of Richardſon, lately publiſhed by Mrs. Barbauld.

P. 891. Mr. *Henry* Cawſton was *not* a member of the Corporation. His brother *Richard* is, and has been more than 20 years.

Births.

LATELY, at Saintfield-houſe, near Belfaſt, Ireland, the wife of Jas. Blackwood, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At St. Bride's-hill, in Pembrokeſhire, the wife of C. A. Phillips, eſq. a daughter.

At Kingſton-upon-Hull, the wife of W. Ravenſcroft, eſq. a ſon.

At Cliſton, the wife of Richard Blake Deverell, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Wincheſter, the lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. a ſon.

Near Southampton, the lady of Capt. Sir Joſeph Sydney Yorke, R. N. a ſon.

The wife of Benjamin Burrell, eſq. of Grainſby-houſe, Lincoln, a daughter.

At Beckenham, in Kent, the wife of G. Grote, eſq. a ſon.

At Woodley-lodge, Berks, the wife of J. Wheeble, eſq. a ſon.

At Loſeley manſion, in Surrey, the wife of J. M. Molyneux, eſq. a ſon.

At Newington, the wife of A. Haly, eſq. a daughter.

At Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Currie, R. N. a daughter.

At Crouch-End, Middleſex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Symes, a daughter.

At Chelſea, the wife of J. Hoſe, eſq. a daughter.

At Frognall, Hampſtead, the wife of Capt. Bayliff, a daughter.

In Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of A. Angelo, eſq. a daughter.

In Somerſet-place, the wife of Capt. Towry, a ſon.

In Nottingham-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Davis, a daughter.

In Glouceſter-place, the wife of J. P. Lyon, eſq. a daughter.

In Manchester-ſquare, the wife of W. Dawſon, eſq. a ſon, ſince dead.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, the wife of D. Walker, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Wheatley, of the 1ſt Foot-guards, a daughter.

In Upper Fitzroy-ſtreet, the wife of Major-gen. Burr, a daughter.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Lady Anna Beresford, a daughter.

The wife of Edward Buſk, eſq. of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, a ſon.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of S. Long, eſq. a daughter.

April ... In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's, the wife of Robert Ward, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

In Ruſſell-place, the wife of F. de Medina, eſq. a ſon.

At Seven-Oaks, Kent, the wife of Col. Frederick, a ſon.

7. At Rome, Lady Cloncurry, a ſon and heir.

27. The wife of Joſeph Halſey, eſq. of Great Gaddeſden-place, Herts, 2 daughters.

28. In Blake-ſtreet, York, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Hodgſon, a ſon.

30. The wife of the Rev. M. P. Evans, of Harrow, Middleſex, a ſon.

May 1. The wife of J. Elliott, printer, Bennet's-court, Drury-lane, two ſons and a daughter; one of the former is ſince dead.

At Stanwell priory, co. Middleſex, the wife of Major Miller, a ſon.

4. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a daughter.

8. At Beaudeſert, near Lichfield, Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

10. In Park-ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

12. At the houſe of Samuel Turner, eſq. in Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jas. Lake, eſq. a ſon.

13. The lady of Lieut.-col. Sir Robert Wilſon, a ſon.

At Clare priory, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Barker, a daughter.

At Myſtole, in Kent, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. a daughter.

14. Lady Jane Long, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Bellamy, jun. of Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, two children.

At Sunderland, the wife of Major-gen. Leighton, a ſon.

20. The wife of Capt. Cumberland, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

23. At Bradby-hall, co. Derby, the Counteſs of Cheſterfield, a ſon and heir.

25. In Upper Norton-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Dale, a daughter.

27. In Quebec-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Murray, of Bedford-row, a ſon.

Marriages.

April .... AT Wallingford, Berks, H. Bradford, jun. eſq. to Miſs Schoolt, daughter of the Rev. J. S.

H. W. Hobbs, eſq. of Samſon's-gardens, Tower-hill, to the widow of Mr. Rickaby, printer, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-ſtr.

R. Pier-

R. Pierſon, eſq. of London, to Miſs Carr, daughter of the late Rev. G. C. rector of Swannington, co. Norfolk.

Lieut. R. Taylor, of the E. London Militia, to Miſs Farquhar, of Taviſtock-place.

E. Stride, eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Bant, of Charlton-houſe.

W. F. Stevenſon, eſq. to Miſs Maddock, both of Lincoln's-inn.

Rev. Charles Dimocke, rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, to Miſs Elizabeth Honeywood, of Sibton, in the ſaid county.

April 17. Alexander Oſwald, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Grey, of Upper Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

18. Mr. Kewney, of Nottingham, to Miſs Charlotte Stanley, daugh. of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Hareſton, co. Leiceſter.

20. William Plunkett, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Newman, both of Dublin.

22. Rev. R. C. Taunton, rector of Aſhley, co. Hants, to Miſs Lucy Eckerſall, of Claverton-houſe, co. Somerſet.

23. At Wingeworth, near Cheſterfield, the Rev. George Hutton, B. D. vicar of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Charlotte Gladwin, daughter of the late Gen. G. of Stubbing, co. Derby.

24. Rev. Montague Ruſh, fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Miſs Walker, dau. of late Wm W. eſq. of Kingſton-houſe, Berks.

25. Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Sidney-lodge, Southampton, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford.

At Wandſworth, Surrey, Daniel-Henry Rucker, eſq. of Weſt-hill, to Caroline, third daughter of Henry Gardiner, eſq. of Downe-lodge.

27. At Pancras, Major Macdonald, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general, to the only daughter of the late Charles Graham, eſq. of Williams-field, Jamaica.

29. At Kemnay, James Bannerman, M. D. phyſician at Aberdeen, to Miſs Helen Burnett, daughter of the late Alexander B. eſq. of Kemnay.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Maconochie, eſq. advocate, to Anne, eldeſt daughter of Robert Blair, eſq. of Avontoun, ſolicitor-general of Scotland.

30. At Gretna-green, Stephen Phillips, eſq. to the Hon. Julia-Maria Petre, daughter of Lord P.

Lately, at Rempſtone, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Robert Acklom Ingram, B. D. rector of Segrave, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Matilda Springthorpe.

May 2. At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, by the Biſhop of Chicheſter, James Barlow, eſq. of Token-houſe-yard, to Miſs Helen-Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of the ſaid pariſh.

At Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts, the Rev. Charles Swann, rector of Ridlington, co. Rutland, to Miſs Sarah Willan.

4. Mr. Edward Cole Galloway, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter.

6. At Haughley park, Suffolk, Mr. George Gardiner, of Boteſdale, to the only daughter of the late Mr. W. Cole, of Woolpit.

7. Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Parſon-Drove, in the Iſle of Ely, to the only daughter of Wm. Pollard, eſq. of Leyland, co. Lancaſt.

Rev. John Roſe Holden, rector of Upminſter, Eſſex, to Margaret, young. dau. of the late Wm. Wheeler, eſq. of Clifton.

Thomas Dawſon, eſq. of Jeffries-ſquare, to Miſs Maria Larkins, daughter of the late Wm. L. eſq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to the eldeſt daughter of Dr. Parry.

9. Mr. Nicholas Phené, jun. of London-wall, to Miſs Butler, of Cannon-ſtr.

10. At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, eſq. to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Caithneſs.

11. At Hanwell, Middleſex, Thomas Hume, eſq. M. D. of Univerſity college, Oxford, and of Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Wheeler, eſq. of the Chatham diviſion of Royal Marines.

12. Mr. George Brown, to Miſs Anne Bagnel, both of Hatton-ſtreet.

13. Thomas-Charles Morgan, M. B. of Charlotte-ſtr. Bloomſbury, to Miſs Hammond, dau. of Wm. H. eſq. of Queen-ſqua.

14. At Bocking, Eſſex, Mr. J. P. Napier, to Miſs Lydia Baynes.

The Earl of Dalhouſie, to Miſs Brown.

At Gatton church, in Scotland, Capt. Ker, of the 1ſt Foot-guards, to the eldeſt daughter of Col. Hay, of Upper Gatton.

15. At Walthamſtow, Samuel Turner, jun. eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, eſq. of Knot's-green, Eſſex.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, Richard Beadon, eſq. ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Annabella, ſecond daughter of Sir William A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury-houſe.

Mr. Tho. Taylor, of Mullman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Parkinſon, of Hatton-ſtr.

16. Mr. Samuel Gale, eldeſt ſon of William G. eſq. of Bedford-ſtreet, to Miſs Rippon, daugh. of Rev. Dr. R. of Bermondſey.

At Barking, Eſſex, Geo. Doughty Lynn, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Abbott, dau. of Mr. A. ſurgeon, of Needham.

18. At St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, three brothers, named William, Edward, and George Warner, of Tottenham-court-road, to three ſiſters, daughters of Mr. Stanard, of Ryder's-court, Leiceſter-fields.

At

At Doncaſter, Rev. Henry Prowſe Jones, to Miſs Sarah-Huſſey Shafto, yon. dau. of Sir Cuthb. S. of Barington-hill, Northumb.

20. Re-married, by ſpecial licence, John-Henry Marquis of Lanſdown, to Lady Giffard, relict of Sir Luke G. bart. of Caſtlejohn, co. Meath.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major-gen. the Hon. Edward Paget, third ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Hon. Miſs Paget, ſiſter to the preſent Lord P.

23. At Bath, Daniel M'Kinner, eſq. of Binfield, Berks, barriſter at law, to Miſs Yeamans Elliot, daughter of Thomas E. eſq. of Kirkcudbright.

25. Mr. George Laing, of Trinity-ſqua. to Miſs Brooke, daughter of Mr. B. of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq. ſecretary of legation to the Court of Stockholm, to Miſs Call, daughter of the late Sir John C. bart.

Deaths.

1804. *Sept.* 27. IN the Fort of Agra, after ſevere and lingering illneſs, Colonel William Scott, lately appointed reſident at the Court of Delhi; in which he is ſucceeded by Lieut.-col. Ochterlony.

Nov. 9. At Heſſingabad, on the banks of the Nerbudda river, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Joſiah Webbe, eſq. late reſident at the Court of Scindeah. His remains were interred with the reſpect and honour due to his ſuperior character, talents, and knowledge, to his eminent integrity and public virtue, and to his diſtinguiſhed merits in the ſervice of his country in India.

13. In the Eaſt Indies, aged 21, Lieut. Benjamin Burgeſs, of the 4th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. Francis B. of Leiceſter. He fell at the battle of Deeg, in the engagement with the main army of Holkar. This promiſing young officer had ſeen much ſervice, and was ſeverely wounded at the ſtorming of the Fort of Ally Ghur, on the 2d of November, 1803. He poſſeſſed much true courage and humanity; was greatly eſteemed in the army; and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

24. In conſequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Deeg, on the 13th, in gallantly executing the plans he had himſelf ſo judiciouſly formed for the late ſucceſsful attack upon the infantry and artillery of Holkar, Major-general Fraſer, of the 88th Foot, a moſt valuable officer, leaving a large family, conſiſting, it is believed, of ſeven ſons, one of whom was with him when he received the fatal wound. The funeral ceremony evinced, by its pomp and the number of mourners, the high eſtimation in which he was held.

1805. *March* 8. Mr. John Hughes, of Blandford, co. Dorſet.

10. At Widbrook, near Blandford, in his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Bethell, a truly honeſt man.

After a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Melhuiſh, wife of Mr. H. M. of Wincanton, co. Somerſet; a woman of the moſt amiable character and exemplary manners.

15. After a long illneſs, Mr. John Uſe, of the Three Choughs inn at Blandford; a man of good character, much reſpected.

18. In his 15th year, George, third ſon of the Rev. E. M. Weſt, rector of Bradford-Abbas, co. Dorſet.

Thrown from his horſe, returning from Briſtol to Bedminſter, and ſurviving the fall a few hours, Mr. John Gommer, ſen.

20. Mr. C. Goldſtone, apothecary, of Lanſdown-road, Bath.

At the Priory, Wareham, co. Dorſet, Mrs. Garland, wife of Thomas G. eſq.

26. The Right Rev. Father Gabriel Gruber, General of the Society of Jeſuits. He was born at Vienna, and entered that Society at an early age. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities in the ſciences and liberal arts; practiſed and taught, ſucceſſively, rhetorick, hiſtory, mathematicks, hydraulicks, chemiſtry, architecture, and medicine, in which he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were, phyſical and chemical experiments, drawing and painting. On the ſuppreſſion of the Society, the Empreſs Maria-Thereſa took him into her ſervice, and entruſted to him the ſuperintendance of ſhip-building at Trieſte, as well as the draining of the Selavoniad and Hungarian moraſſes. As ſoon as he learned that the Society continued to exiſt in the Ruſſian Empire under the protection of the Government, he joined the Society at Polocz, where he applied himſelf to his favourite ſtudies for ſeveral years. Being ſent to St. Peterſburg ſeveral times on the buſineſs of the Society, he gained the eſteem of their Imperial Majeſties. In 1802, he was elected General of the Society, and ſhewed much tranquillity and perſeverance in very arduous and trying circumſtances. By his exertions, the order increaſed in Ruſſia, and was reſtored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the higheſt rank. With thoſe abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. On his deceaſe a writing was found, in which he nominates, purſuant to the ſtatutes of the order, the Right Rev. Father Anthony Luſtig, aſſiſtant and provincial, to govern the Society as vicar-general, until the election of a ſucceſſor.

April .... In Dampgate-ſtreet, Lynn, Norfolk, aged 74, Mrs. Storey, a maiden lady, ſiſter to the late Rev. Mr. S. formerly of that town.

Aged 30, the Rev. Henry Moon, vicar of Chippenham, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Watſon, maſter of the Saracen's Head inn at Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

At Brighthelmſtone, the ſecond daughter of J. M. Lloyd, eſq. M. P.

At Saliſbury, in his 77th year, J. Wyche, eſq. alderman.

At Edithweſton, aged 87, Mrs. W. Cooke.

At Harriotſham, aged 74, Mr. W. Weeks.

At Ipſwich, aged 85, Mrs. Everett.

At Bridge, co. Kent, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Falkener.

At St. Kew, co. Cornwall, from the pernicious effects of an ointment with which a quack-doctor rubbed ſome ulcers in his legs, Henry Lollard, lately a ſtrong hale man. It is ſuſpected that it contained arſenick, he being ſeized, ſoon after it was applied, with violent vomiting, which ſpeedily put a period to his life.

In conſequence, as is ſuppoſed, of ſwallowing a halfpenny ſome time ago, it being found, on opening his body, in a black and ruſty ſtate, a young man, ſon of Mr. Read, of Canterbury.

Found drowned in a ſmall pond, with water only three or four inches deep, near Wakefield, a man named Pearſon. He had ſet off with a neighbour the day before, who was alſo found drowned the ſame day at Middleton and Thorpe, Leeds.

In the 81ſt year of her age, Mrs. Dally, relict of St. George D. eſq. She has bequeathed 1000 l. to the charitable inſtitutions of Leeds in the following proportions: 500 l. to the infirmary; 200 l. to the Sunday-ſchools; 200 l. to Mr. Jenkinſon's alms-houſes at Mill-hill; and 100 l. to a ſchool at Woodhouſe for the education of poor children.

Aged 72, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of the late Mr. Thomas P. of Swineſleet, near Howden, whom ſhe ſurvived only ten months. A little time previous to her death, ſhe deſired that black gowns ſhould be given to 20 of the pooreſt widows in Swineſleet, which has been done.

At his brother's houſe at Gomerſall, Mr. James Knowles, of London, merchant, having ſurvived his marriage little more than a fortnight.

At Halifax, Mr. Joſeph Farrer, who ſerved under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and behaved in a moſt gallant manner in the engagement before Alexandria, where he loſt his arm, from which injury he never perfectly recovered.

At Ruſton, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Hall, agent to Richard Langley, eſq. of Wykeham-abbey. He had conſulted ſeveral of the moſt eminent of the faculty in the kingdom, and viſited Liſbon in the latter end of the year 1802, in hopes that a change of climate might have been the means of renovating his conſtitution, but in vain. A conſumption, originally cauſed by damp linen, put a period to his life at the early age of 29 years.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, having ſurvived his wife only one month.

At Cheſter, Mr. Samuel Richardſon, ſome time a ſchoolmaſter in that city, and paſtor of a ſmall ſociety of profeſſed Chriſtians, of the Particular Baptiſt denomination. He was a perſon of conſiderable ſhrewdneſs of intellect, and much application of mind; and had he, in his younger years, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had, unqueſtionably, ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in ſome degree, compenſated in his riper years, by an intenſe application to ſtudy and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to ſhorthand writing, he projected an improvement in that uſeful and ingenious art, and publiſhed a new Syſtem, by which he demonſtrated that more might be written in an hour than could be done in an hour and a half by any other ſyſtem extant. This work evinces a conſiderable degree of ingenuity, and was much and deſervedly commended by the critics. He alſo contributed occaſionally to Magazines and other periodical works, without affixing his name to his pieces; but moſt of them evince a clearneſs of conception, and an application of thought, which are very creditable to his memory.

In St. Nicholas workhouſe, Nottingham, K. Mahon. Few have experienced greater viciſſitudes in life than this man. He was a native of Ireland, and at an early period of his life an eminent watchmaker in Dublin; he afterwards became a grocer in Wexford, and then a greengrocer at Canterbury. During the time he held the latter ſituation, he was ſuppoſed to be connected with Binns and others, who were tried at Maidſtone; he was therefore arreſted by order of Government, and examined by the Privy Council; after which he appeared as evidence for the Crown at the Maidſtone trials. He has ſince been in the ſervice of ſeveral theatrical companies, and was engaged with Meſſrs. Taylor and Robertſon when he came to Nottingham; but was diſmiſſed at the end of the ſeaſon. Since that time he has ſubſiſted partly by employment and partly by charity, which, in this inſtance, has been unuſually extended, till death cloſed the laſt ſcene of a life of which he had long been weary.

At Datchet, near Windſor, the widow of J. Damells, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At

At Greenwich, aged 75, the relict of T. Dunnage, eſq.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſtreet, the wife of T. Ferrers, eſq.

In Judd-place Eaſt, Somers-town, the relict of H. J. Eaton, eſq.

In his 6th year, the youngeſt ſon of Stephen Rolleſton, eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Crown-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 33, Mr. Joſeph Badman, cheeſemonger. His loſs, ſo ſeverely felt by his widow, was increaſed by the loſs of her elder child on the day of her huſband's funeral; and, on the funeral of her eldeſt, ſhe loſt her only remaining child.

April 1. Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Mr. D. of Leiceſter.

At Gainſborough, aged 62, the wife of Mr. Edward Ridge.

2. At Lydden, near Margate, in Kent, aged 85, Mr. Hughes.

4. Aged 26, the wife of Mr. Wm. Jackſon, maſter of the Vine trader, of Hull.

5. Aged 67, Capt. R. Gibbon, near 50 years in the ſervice, and upwards of 30 years commander of the Unity and other veſſels, belonging to the Cheeſemongers Company, in the Hull and London trade.

Mrs. Markland, wife of Edward M. eſq. one of the aldermen of Leeds.

Aged 77, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Irnham, co. Lincoln.

6. At Frome, co. Somerſet, Mr. Geo. Clement, of Lothbury, London, clothfactor, ſon of Mr. C. of Frome.

G. M. Flower, eſq. late of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

9. At Stroud, co. Somerſet, F. Franklin, a reſpectable young man. Returning home from Biſley on the evening of the 7th, he ſlipped down with velocity, and, having a walking-ſtick in his hand, the pointed end of it ſtruck the orbit of one of his eyes with great force, and occaſioned ſo much injury to the brain, that he lingered till this day, when he expired in the moſt excruciating agony.

10. At Hampton Court palace, aged 98, Lady Heſter Edwards, grandmother to the preſent Earl Cholmondeley. She was daughter and heir of Sir Francis E. bart. of Grete, and of the college in Shrewſbury, and married to George ſecond Earl Jan. 19, 1740-7.

At Miſs Jury's, in Maidſtone, Ann Hollis, nearly 12 years of age. This little girl had from her infancy been deaf and dumb. Her friends are in unceritous circumſtances; but Miſs J. about four years ago took her into her own houſe, and treated her with the kindneſs of a parent. By her indefatigable exertions, aſſiſted by many benevolent and reſpectable friends, the child was taken into the Aſylum for Deaf and Dumb rather more than a year and a half ago. Had ſhe lived, ſhe would doubtleſs have done great credit to her inſtructors. She had already learned to articulate ſeveral words with ſufficient diſtinctneſs to be underſtood, though totally incapable of hearing. She could write a decent hand, ſpell many words accurately, and appeared ſenſible of their import. She returned to Miſs Jury's about Chriſtmas laſt, apparently in a decline, and became gradually worſe till her death. We mention theſe circumſtances, becauſe they may be intereſting to thoſe generous individuals who exerted themſelves in her behalf; and becauſe we conceive that her improvement at the Aſylum is a ſtriking inſtance of the utility of that inſtitution.

11. At Thurſo, in Scotland, Donald Macleod, eſq. of Lynegar.

13 Mr. Nathaniel Green, of Thorpe. Returning home from Croft, he fell from his horſe, and diſlocated his neck.

Aged 21, Mr. John Wright, of Worksſop. Returning home, the preceding night, from viſiting a friend in that neighbourhood, he was thrown from his horſe, and one of his feet remaining entangled in the ſtirrup, he was dragged, at full ſpeed, the diſtance of a mile before his releaſe could be effected. He was conveyed ſpeechleſs to the neareſt houſe, where he expired at five o'clock this morning.

At Kettering, in the prime of life, Mr. John Keep, jun. His death was occaſioned by lifting from the ground, and carrying to a certain diſtance, a ſack of turnip-ſeed, weighing upwards of three cwt. for a trifling wager, which he reſolutely performed, though not without fatally injuring himſelf. Being a member of the Kettering troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and deſervedly reſpected by his brethren in arms, his remains were interred with military honours.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, ſuddenly, aged 53, Mr. William Sutton.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, aged 92, Mr. Raby.

At Shepley Bridge, near Leeds, aged 83, Mr. Richard Hill, many years landing-ſurveyor at the port of Hull.

At his lodgings at Weſton, near Bath, aged 23, Thomas-William Birchall, eſq. of the Royal Navy.

15. At Hull, in her 95th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Empſon, widow of the late Mr. Samuel E. of Hollingthorpe.

At Hailſham, Suſſex, in her 91ſt year, Jane, relict of Mr. Abraham Laugham.

Deeply regretted by his friends, Mr. George Penney, of Poole, merchant. An apoplectic ſeizure is ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of his death, as he was found dead in the road ſoon after he had left his farm, in the neighbourhood of Poole, on his return to the town.

Mr.

Mr. Cobb, meſſenger to the Society of Antiquaries, to which place he was recommended by the late Hon. Daines Barrington, whoſe travelling ſervant he had been. He fell from his chair, and almoſt inſtantly expired, at the age of 73. His wife died ſome years before.

16. Of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Richardſon, relict of Mr. R. conveyancer, of Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, who died Sept. 25, 1802, and was buried at Edmonton, where ſhe was alſo depoſited.

Of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Samuel Vowles, ſurgeon, of Abingdon, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Lady Catharine Forbes, widow of the late James Lord Forbes, and mother of the Ducheſs of Athol.

At St. Peterſburg, aged 47, George Tatter, eſq. charge d'affaires of his Majeſty for the Electorate of Hanover at the Court of St. Peterſburg.

17. Aged 76, the Rev. Iſaac Whyley, upwards of 40 years rector of Witherley, co. Leiceſter, and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752.

At Bradford, Wilts, aged 45, the Rev. William Dunn.

At Tiverton caſtle, Devon, Sir Thomas Carew, bart.; whoſe loſs, as a father and friend, as it is at preſent ſeverely felt, will be long and laſtingly lamented.

18. At Valenciennes, Robert Riſſowe, eſq. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Weirbank-houſe, near Melroſe, the Rev. John Kemp, D. D. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, and many years ſecretary to the Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, on his way to embark for Bombay, in the E. Indies, Capt. Thomas Iliffe, of the 77th regiment of Bombay Infantry, and ſon of the late Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, co. Leiceſter. The ſudden departure of the Eaſt India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the diſappointment of his proſpects had ſuch an effect on his mind that he terminated his life with a piſtol.

19. At Exeter manor-houſe, Mrs. Perkins, relict of Milner P. eſq. late of Milner-hall, co. York.

Rev. Wm. Cole, rector of Long Marſton, co. Glouceſter; qu. of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781?

At Bath, aged 70, Mrs. Catharine Chapman, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Richard C. formerly an eminent wholeſale linen-draper in Cornhill, ſiſter and heireſs of Mr. Anthony Walburge, formerly treaſurer of St. Thomas's hoſpital.

At Wolverton, deſervedly regretted, Miſs Sarah Hancock, daughter of the late Rev. B. H. of Wivelſcomb, co. Somerſet.

20. At Paris, the ſon of Lord Elgin, late his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

21. At his manſion, Thornes-houſe, near Wakefield, co. York, James Milnes, eſq. M. P. for Bletchingley; whoſe urbanity of manners and inflexible integrity in public and private life endeared him to a very extenſive circle of acquaintance.

At Bathford, aged 68, John Halliday, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Somerſet, and many years M. P. for the borough of Taunton.

At Ballyſhannon, in Ireland, Enſign John Williamſon, eſq. of the 45th regiment of Foot, ſecond ſon of Joſeph W. eſq. principal clerk of Tithes. Being in a boat which ſtruck with great force a[gainſt] a veſſel in the mouth of the Shannon, he was thrown over, and drowned.

22. At Reigate, co. Surrey, in [illegible] year, John Bedford, eſq. [illegible] ton-green, Middleſex.

At Stockham, of a very [illegible] without a ſigh, and in his 82d year, Mrs. John Findlay, ſen.

Mr. John Johnſon, many years ſexton of St. Mary's, Nottingham; in which he is ſucceeded by his ſon, after a conteſted election of ſix days.

At Midgham, Elizabeth, wife of William Poyntz, eſq. of Midgham, Berks, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Earl of Sandwich. Her eldeſt ſon is M. P. for St. Alban's, and married the only ſiſter and heireſs of Lord Viſcount Montagu. She had another ſon, who is in the army, and three daughters, married to Lord Jn. Townſhend, the Earl of Cork, and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.

23. At Sutton-Courtenay, Berks, aged 80, William Allnutt, eſq.

Aged 77, the Rev. Joſeph Sharpe, rector of Shadingfield, in the gift of the Earl of Briſtol, and alſo of Market-Weſton, both co. Suffolk.

Aged 78, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Mr. J. of Nottingham.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, bart. ſheriff-depute of Dumbartonſhire.

24. At his houſe in the country, John Clementſon, eſq. late deputy ſerjeant at arms to the Houſe of Commons. He had been in perfect health the day before, ſpent the evening chearfully with his friends, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Soon after, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

At Dean, near Bolton-in-the-Moors, in Lancaſhire, much reſpected, Miſs Latham, ſiſter to the Rev. Robert Latham, M. A. late of Brazenoſe college, Oxford. Well educated, pious, and virtuous, and ſteadily attached to the Government, both in Church and State, ſhe was not only the

the much-valued relative, but alſo the intelligent friend, and faithful and agreeable companion, of the venerable Paſtor and worthy Vicar of Dean, who now mourns her loſs.

At Cheſter, Capt. S. C. Lee, of the 21ſt Foot, brigade-major of that diſtrict.

At her houſe in Bartholomew-yard, Mrs. Suſannah Towgood, daughter of the late truly Rev. Michael T. of Exeter.

At Clifton, after a moſt lingering illneſs, Mrs. Meynell, wife of Godfrey M. eſq. eldeſt ſon of Hugo M. eſq. of the county of Leiceſter.

At Enfield Chace-ſide, of a dropſy, Mrs. Gowar, relict of Mr. G. late purſe-bearer to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who died May 21, 1797, aged 48.

25. Rev. Eraſmus Middleton, a Methodiſt clergyman, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford, editor of "Biographia Evangelica," 4 vols. 8vo, the ſtyle of which is particularly diſagreeable; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, an indifferent compilation; funeral ſermons for Thomas Jackſon and William Binns. The living was in the gift of the E. of Peterborough, 1764. He was one of the ſix young men expelled the Univerſity of Oxford many years ago; which circumſtance gave riſe to Macgowan's ſatire of *The Shaver*.

At Orton, co. Murray, the Hon. Arthur Duff, youngeſt brother to the E. of Fife.

26. At Putney, Surrey, Peter Bowers, eſq. ſecretary to the Pelican Life Inſurance-office, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Walpole, near Wiſbech, Mr. Robert Collins, late of Denver.

27. Mrs. Mary Dutton, wife of Mr. John D. of Brewer's and Cheſter's quay, Thames-ſtreet.

In Oxford-ſtreet, Mrs. Eaton, late of Enfield, where ſhe and the ſubject of the preceding article were both buried in their family-vaults.

At Guiſborough, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamſon, M. A. rector of Kildale, &c. and in the commiſſion of the peace for the North Riding of the county of York.

At Dublin, Sir William Lighton, bart. of the banking-houſe of Lighton, Needham, and Shaw.

28. Mrs. Southby, of Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In the neighbourhood of London, of a fever, after a few days illneſs, aged 22, Miſs Emma Dicey, daugh. of Thomas D. eſq. of Cleybrook-hall, co. Leiceſter. Her remains were depoſited in the family-vault at Cleybrook, amidſt the tears of the ſpectators; and a ſermon was preached on the occaſion by the Rev. A. Macaulay, before a crowded auditory, whoſe looks teſtified the moſt heartfelt ſorrow and regret.

Aged 70, Mr. W. Beaumont, grocer and chandler, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leic.

29. At Crewkerne, co. Somerſet, in his 28th year, R. N. Palmer, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor, of Axminſter, and captain-commandant of the United Companies of Axminſter and Shute Volunteer Infantry. He left home on the 23d, in high health and ſpirits, for Sherborne, where, on the 24th, he was ſeized with a violent fever, attended with an inflammatory ſore throat. On the morning of the 26th, conceiving the malignancy of his diſorder to be ſomewhat abated, and feeling extremely anxious to return to his friends, he made an effort to reach home. On his arrival, however, at Crewkerne, he found himſelf in too debilitated a ſtate to proceed farther; was taken from his chaiſe, conveyed to bed, and in two days after expired.

Rev. John Rice, rector of Walden, Kent.

At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Rowles, ſiſter of R. B. Robſon, eſq.

At Milton, near Pewſey, Wilts, in her 92d year, Mrs. Butcher.

Very ſuddenly, aged 62, Mr. Jn. Hare, chandler, of Hull.

30. Thomas Harding, eſq. of Tring, co. Herts.

Aged 38, Mr. George Hotham Motherby, of Hull, mariner, ſon of the late Dr. M. of Highgate, author of the Medical Dictionary.

May . . . . . At her houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Catharine Stock, wife of the Biſhop of Killala, and ſiſter to Mrs. Newcome, relict of the late worthy Prelate, the Lord Primate of Ireland.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Lieut. Parkin Harle, of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

At Welbourn, co. Lincoln, in her 94th year, Mrs. Herring.

At Manby, near Louth, aged 33, much reſpected, Mrs. Scrimſhaw.

At Bingham, co. Nottingham, aged 67, Mr. Strong, high conſtable of the North diviſion of the wapentake.

Aged 89, Mr. Edward Maſon, an opulent farmer at Wiſbech, co. Cambridge.

Aged 75, the Rev. Joſeph Wells, many years rector of Boxford and Letcombe-Baſſet, Berks; the former in the gift of the Crown; the latter, of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, of which he was M. A. 1753, B. D. 1761.

At his chambers in the Temple, John Holt, eſq. barriſter at law.

May 1. At his ſeat at Penehale, Cornwall, in his 68th year, John Bidlake Herring Clobery, eſq.

At Winchester, aged 70, John Jenkinſon, eſq. brother to the Earl of Liverpool.

At Rock, co. Worceſter, univerſally beloved and lamented, the Rev. Richard Watkins, B. A. rector of Rock, or Aka, to which he was preſented 1770, lord of the manor of Cliſton Campville and Hounton,

Hounton, co. Stafford, of which his brother is rector, and of Houn, co. Derby; in all which eſtates he is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Charles Severne W. eſq. lieutenant in the 3d or Prince of Wales's regiment of Dragoon-guards, named after Gen. Severne, who died at Clifton Campville in 1787, aged 89. The living is in the gift of the family, and was antiently called *Alwinton*. See Naſh's Worceſterſhire, I. 10. Mr. W. was ſecond ſon of Richard, rector of Clifton Campville 38 years, who died 1776; married Anne, daughter of John Meyſey, of Shakenhurſt, co. Worceſter, by whom he had an elder ſon, Charles, who ſucceeded to his maternal eſtate, and died in 1774. His ſon Richard was born in 1744, and married Anne Malpas, only daughter of his mother's ſiſter, Elizabeth, by whom he had one ſon and two daughters. See Shaw's Staffordſhire, I. 398.

2. Suddenly, at Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, Tho. Eden, eſq. brother to his Lordſhip, leaving a widow and eight children.

At Stiſtead, Eſſex, Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Pattiſwick, in that county, and many years curate of Paddington.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, in his 74th year, Mr. Timothy Caldwell, agent to the company of proprietors of the Chefterfield canal; which ſituation he had filled, with ſatisfaction to his employers, upwards of 28 years.

Daniel Dalrymple, eſq. banker, of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

Burnt to death, by a ſpark ſetting fire to her cloaths, Mrs. Eſther Tanner, of Paddington, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her room ſeveral years, and, having been placed in an arm-chair, as uſual, the people of the houſe were alarmed by a cry of fire from the ſtreet, and, on entering the room, found the furniture on fire, and Mrs. T. dead.

3. Aged 67, Mr. Oſborne, ſhoe-maker, of Uffington, near Stamford.

At Hull, aged 50, Jeremiah Hill, eſq. captain and adjutant in the Royal Cumberland Militia.

At his houſe at Eaſt Sheen, co. Surrey, Fabrot Geering, eſq.

Mr. Lewis Gilles, of Long Acre, laceman.

4. Mr. Mills, of Knight-Thorpe, near Loughborough, co. Leiceſter.

Near Wakefield, aged 63, Mr. John Banks, the celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philoſophy.

In his 24th year, after a ſevere illneſs, Mr. Chriſtopher Baſſano, eldeſt ſon of Mr. B. of Derby, grocer.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. James Lavender, ſurgeon, of Nottingham.

At Saltfleetby All Saints, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Richardſon, formerly a reſpectable grazier.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Hoſkyns Abraham, 34 years rector of Compton-Martin cum Nempnett, co. Somerſet, in the patronage of the Chandos family. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford; M. A. 1753. His wife died in January, 1805.

At Appleby, in the Iſle of Wight, the Rev. Richard Walker, D. D. rector of Shorwell and Mottefton, in the Iſle of Wight, and of Worthy, Hants. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1758, D. C. L. 1763.

5. At his houſe in Charter-houſe-ſquare, John Campbell, eſq.

In the Circus, Bath, George Redhead, eſq. late of Hutton-hall, co. Cumberland, and a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

At Lyme, co. Dorſet, Miſs Frances Allen, late of Blackheath, Kent.

At her father's, in Arlington-ſtreet, of a decline, aged 4 years, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

6. This morning, about 11, Mr. Green, a reſpectable potatoe-merchant in Coventgarden market, who has been in a declining ſtate for ſome time paſt, threw himſelf out of a two-pair-of-ſtairs window at his lodgings in Maiden-lane, and was killed on the ſpot. He was a luſty man, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Biſhop of Kildare.

At the Prince of Wales's coffee-houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Francis-William Barlow, eſq. M.P. for the city of Coventry, and captain in the 1ſt regiment of Dragoon-guards.

At his houſe in Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, of a mortification by a hurt in the ball of one of his great toes, William Dinwoody, eſq. of Juy Dee, near Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, F. A. S. He married the relict of Mr. Cobb, cabinet-maker, St. Martin's-lane.

7. Dropped down ſuddenly, in the church-yard, the wife of Mr. Blatch, butcher, at Enfield.

At her houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, aged 78, Lady Walpole, wife of Baron W. of Wolterton, Norfolk, and only ſurviving daughter of William third Duke of Devonſhire.

At his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, in his 69th year, the Moſt Noble William Petty, Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of Wycombo, Viſcount Calne, Baron Wycombe in England, Earl of Shelburne, Viſcount Fitzmaurice, Baron Dunkerron in Ireland, K. G. 1782, and a General in the Army. Born May 2, 1737; M. P. for Chipping-Wycombe 1761; ſucceeded his father, John, the late Earl, May 10, 1761; created Marquis of Lanſdown, co. Somerſet, Nov. 30, 1804; married, Feb. 3, 1765, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John Earl Granville, by Lady Sophia Fermor, daughter of Thomas Earl of Pomfret, and

by

by her, who died Jan. 5, 1771, had iſſue John-Henry Earl of Wycombe, born Dec. 6, 1765; and William, who died Jan. 27, 1778. He married, ſecondly, July 19, 1779, Lady Louiſa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John Earl of Upper Oſſory, who died Aug. 7, 1789, by whom he had Henry, born July 2, 1780; and Louiſa, born Dec. 8, 1781, died young. His Lordſhip was of the Privy Council, and commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations 1763; took his ſeat in the Iriſh Parliament 1764; appointed aide-du-camp to the King 1760, with the rank of Colonel of Foot, and Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces in 1765. He was ſecretary of ſtate under Lord Chatham's ſecond adminiſtration, but reſigned in conſequence of the affairs of Corſica. In the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham he was ſecretary of ſtate with Mr. Fox. On the death of the Marquis, 1789, he ſucceeded to the premierſhip, as firſt lord of the Treaſury, and introduced Mr. Pitt, then only 22 years of age, to the office of chancellor of the Exchequer; but this adminiſtration, which brought about the peace of 1782, was not of long duration, having been obliged to give way to the coalition miniſtry of Lord North and Mr. Fox. His ſpeeches againſt the American war, 1775, may be ſeen in our vol. XLV. pp. 110, 512, on Lord Chatham's motion for an addreſs, XLVII. 77. 200, 515, 553, 559, 560; on his Majeſty's meſſage, informing Parliament of France joining America, XLVIII. 103, 105; on his motion againſt the Miniſtry, XLIX. 610; for an account of the expenditure of the public money, L. 96; to enquire into the diſmiſſion of the Marquis of Caermarthen and the Earl of Pembroke for voting againſt this enquiry, ibid. 149; on motion reſpecting the Dutch, ibid. 293; on Lord George Gordon's mob, ibid. 267; on affairs in America, LI. 341, 606; on peace with America, LII. 92; on the change of Miniſtry, ibid. 164, 165; on the King's ſpeech, 1783, LIII. 7, 8, 105, 106, 107; debate on his letter propoſing to arm the people, ibid. 67; ſpeech in juſtification of the preliminaries of peace, ibid. 296; motions concerning the loans rejected, ibid. 443; origin and diſſolution of his connexion with the Diſſenters, from a new weekly paper, called the Abſtract, charging him with a deſign to make the Diſſenting miniſters inſtrumental in conveying all kind of information to their brethren ſtationed near him, ibid. 22; anſwered by Mr. Toulmin, ibid. 102. It is notorious how he courted both Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtley; and how ſoon he broke with the latter, while he completely inſtructed the former in the revolutionary principles which the Doctor profeſſed.

His Lordſhip's ſhare in the adminiſtration of this country was not of long duration; and he retired from it to his valuable library, in which the MSS. of ſeveral collectors were depoſited, under the care of the late ſcientific Samuel Paterſon. He fought a duel with Col. Fullerton, March 22, 1780, in conſequence of words ſpoken by him in the Houſe of Lords, as ſtated by the Colonel in the Houſe of Commons, and was wounded in the thigh (ſee vol. L. p. 151). His Lordſhip filled a large ſpace in ſociety, as a ſtateſman, an orator, an accompliſhed gentleman, an excellent landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and a moſt amiable man in private life. He was conſidered a deep politician; but his ſtate of health has not, for a conſiderable time, permitted him to take an active part in the buſineſs of politicks. He poſſeſſed more political information than, perhaps, any other man of his time. To a moſt accurate knowledge of the hiſtory and conſtitution of his own country he added very conſiderable knowledge of the ſtate of other countries. There was ſcarcely a principal city on the Continent of Europe, or in the United States of America, in which he had not one or more political correſpondents, from whom he learnt every event of importance tranſacting there, and often received information which Government had not the means of procuring. He was alſo a finiſhed ſcholar, as well as a profound politician. In point of judgment and diſcrimination he ranked with the firſt ſtateſmen of his day; and, as an orator, if not in the firſt, he certainly ſtood in the ſecond rank. It is to be lamented that the country, under ſuch circumſtances of unprecedented difficulty as thoſe in which it has been involved for the laſt 13 years, did not, during any part of that time, derive benefit from his talents. The noble Marquis ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the war with Revolutionary France. He afterwards ſupported the Union with Ireland, a country with whoſe character and conduct he appeared thoroughly acquainted; but at the ſame time he recommended it as an indiſpenſable condition of that Union, that Ireland ſhould be dealt with honourably, that her complaints might be heard, and her grievances redreſſed. The houſe and gardens in Berkeley-ſquare were purchaſed, in 1765, by the late Marquis from the Earl of Bute, for 23,000l in an unfiniſhed ſtate. His extenſive entailed eſtates, both in England and Ireland, amounting to more than 35,000l. per annum, devolve on his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeds to the titles of Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of Wycombe, and Earl of Shelburne; but 10,000l. per annum, and nearly

nearly 100,000l. in ſpecie, are willed to his other ſon, Lord Henry Petty. His remains were depoſited in the family-vault at High Wycombe, Bucks. The coffin was covered with black velvet, ornamented with a ſilver-gilt inſcription-plate, handles, and nails. The funeral proceſſion was extremely plain, agreeably to the wiſh of his Lordſhip, and conſiſted of the hearſe, covered with eſcocheons, and drawn by ſix horſes; three mourning-coaches and ſix; mutes on horſeback; the Marquis's private carriage with four horſes, followed by Sir Francis Baring's chariot, alſo drawn by four horſes.

At Goldſton, in the pariſh of Aſh, co. Kent, aged 21, deſervedly lamented, Miſs Curling, only daughter of Thomas C. eſq. of Goldſton, and late of St. Nicholas, in the Iſle of Thanet.

Mr. Mitchell, ſen. of the High-ſtreet, Leiceſter.

At his lodgings in Bath, John Llewellin, eſq. of Welſh St. Donats, co. Glamorgan, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, for which he ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1789.

At his houſe at Grantham, co. Lincoln, in his 91ſt year, the Rev. Richard* Palmer, of Jeſus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1735, M.A. 1768, D.D. [from Lambeth] chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, and prebendary of Canterbury, which he exchanged with his predeceſſor, Dr. Head, for the rectory of Adiſham, which was conferred on his ſon; alſo, rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-ſtreet, and of Scott-Willoughby, near Grantham. His goodneſs to the diſtreſſed in his neighbourhood, and his univerſal philanthropy, will cauſe his name and memory to be long revered.

8. Aged 33, Mrs. Catharine Burwell, wife of Mr. John B. farmer, of Cowbit, co. Lincoln, and daughter of the late Rev. Joſeph Mills, miniſter of that place.

At Cowbit, very far advanced in years, Mrs. Stiles.

Aged 53, Mr. Yates, an eminent farmer and grazier, at Swineſhead, co. Linc.

At his ſon's houſe in Leiceſter, of apoplexy, after eating a hearty ſupper, aged 73, Mr. William Simpſon.

Aged 89, Rich. Smallbroke, eſq. LL.D. chancellor of the dioceſe of Lichfield. He was the ſecond ſon of the Biſhop of that name (who filled this church with his family and their relations); admitted at All Souls college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1740, B. and D.C.L. 1745; an advocate in Doctors Commons; joint-chancellor, with his elder brother Thomas, 1742, till the death of the latter, 1778.

* He is called *John* in both editions of Haſted's Canterbury.

At Hampſtead, Middleſex, in her 65th year, Mrs. Mary-Magdalen Blaquiere, widow of John-Peter B. eſq.—Alſo, on the evening of the ſame day, and in the ſame houſe, in her 60th year, Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Grant, widow of Capt. Ludovick G. of Knockando, in Scotland, and ſiſter to the aforeſaid lady.

At his apartments in Pall Mall, James Gage, eſq.

9. At Weimar, of a nervous fever, the celebrated German poet, Frederick Schiller, born at Ludwigſburg, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, Nov. 10, 1759.

Mr. Calcraft, wharfinger, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

In his 74th year, James Clitherow, eſq. of Bordeſton or Boſton-houſe, co. Middleſex, father of Col. C. of the Royal Weſtminſter Militia. He was great-great-grandſon of Sir Chriſt. C. lord mayor of London 1634, preſident of Chriſt's hoſpital, and governor of the Eaſtland Company. "Such," ſays Mr. Lyſons, "has been the fluctuating ſtate of property in the county of Middleſex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of a very few who have been reſident upon the ſame eſtate for more than a century." Environs of London, II. 46.

In Somers-town, near Pancras, ſuddenly, Count de Bottrieul, a French emigrant. He was taken ill with a bowel-complaint while eating his ſupper, and immediately retired to bed, attended to his chamber by a man-ſervant, who alſo retired to his bed when he ſuppoſed his maſter to have fallen aſleep. Returning to the chamber very early in the morning, he found his maſter dead, with his feet on the floor, and the upper part of his body leaning on the bed. He was an aged man; had been a diſtinguiſhed favourite at the Court of the late King of France; and had ſuffered long impriſonment in that country under the tyranny of Robeſpierre, whence he at laſt eſcaped in an open boat from Dieppe.

10. In Green-ſtreet, Enfield, aged 78, of apoplexy, Mrs. Burnet. She was buried at Stoke Newington, with her huſband, who was a purſer in his Majeſty's ſervice; "in which ſtation," as his epitaph expreſſes, "his faithfulneſs to the Crown, and amiableneſs of diſpoſition to all with whom he was connected, gained him that approbation which is the wiſh of every good man. As he lived much eſteemed, ſo he died much lamented, exchanging this life for a better, 20th October, 1768, in the 48th year of his age."

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, in his 69th year, Edward Stokes, gent. He was an eminent attorney, and had practiſed with ability, ſucceſs, and integrity, more than 40 years; was alſo one of the coroners for that county, which important

ant office he reſigned ſome time ago, on the appointment of Mr. Thomas Clarke, his ſon-in-law.

11. At Southampton, Miſs Letitia-Anne Shadwell, a younger daughter of Launcelot S. eſq. of Upper Gower-ſtreet.

At Kenfield, the Rev. Henry Thomſon, rector of Lower Hardres, 1771; of Baddleſmere with Leveland, 1784; the former in the Crown, the two laſt in Lewis Lord Sondes.

12. Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. T. linen-draper, in the Strand.

Aged 55, Mrs. Gooddy, wife of Mr. Richard G. merchant, of Hull. She was in perfect health a few hours before.

13. On Barnes terrace, Surrey, in her 88th year, Mrs. Anne Moody, relict of Mr. John M. late of Drury-lane theatre.

14. Aged 26, Charles Hunt Waring, eſq. of Barnes, Surrey, only ſon of the late Mr. John W. ſurgeon of St. Thomas's hoſpital.

In her 20th year, Mrs. Anne Boughton, wife of Mr. Tho. B. of the Stock Exchange.

At his houſe on Sloane terrace, Chelſea, aged 46, Robert Biſſet, LL.D. well known as a literary character. Chagrin, under embarraſſed circumſtances, is thought to have broken his heart. He was maſter of an academy in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, and publiſhed "Sketch of Democracy, 1796," 8vo; "Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his moſt eminent Aſſociates, Coadjutors, and Opponents, 1798," 8vo. "The former of theſe, a work of conſiderable literary merit, contains a review of all the democratical ſtates of antiquity; and aſſerts, from the teſtimony of experience, that Democracy is a pernicious government. As the biographer of Mr. Burke, Dr. B. is reſpectable and unrivaled. He has taken extraordinary pains to prove the *conſiſtency* of that great character; and, where ſucceſs is probably beyond the reach of human powers, who ſhall wonder at his failure? To Dr. B. the publick is alſo indebted for an edition of the Spectator, with illuſtrative notes and very ingenious lives of the authors, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1796." New Memoirs of living Authors.

Mrs. Suſannah Ives, relict of the late Jeremiah I. eſq. of the Town cloſe, Norwich. She bore with pious reſignation the ſucceſſive deaths of all her children; and, having nearly attained her 85th year, the laſt blow was reſerved for her in the loſs of an affectionate huſband, with whom ſhe had lived 54 years, and who died Feb. 26 (ſee p. 289).

At Leiceſter, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Forreſter, wife of Mr. Alex. F. brewer.

15. In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqua. aged 80, Thomas Lockwood, eſq.

The wife of Mr. Mattyear, an eminent market-gardener, reſiding at Fulham, co. Middleſex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on buſineſs, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and ſhe afterwards breakfaſted with her children without ſhewing any ſymptoms of a diſtreſſed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfaſt the unhappy woman retired to one of the outhouſes, and cut her throat in ſo ſhocking a manner as to occaſion almoſt inſtant death. About a minute or two after leaving the houſe ſhe was diſcovered in this dreadful ſituation by a ſervant, who immediately gave an alarm, and cauſed medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cauſe whatever can be aſſigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much reſpected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her huſband and children.

Mr. Crompton, formerly poſt-maſter at Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. Hill Petch, of London, ſome time ago a reſpectable draper at the former place.

Aged 75, Mr. John Burrell, a reputable linen-draper, of Cambridge.

16. At his lodgings at Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. Timothy Folgham, upholder, cabinet-maker, &c. of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Loughborough, aged 80, after little illneſs, Mrs. Biſhop, widow of the late Mr. William B. of Grimſtone, co. Leiceſter, and mother of Mr. Alderman B. of the Three Crowns inn at Leiceſter.

At Melton-Mowbray, after a very ſhort illneſs, in his 26th year, Mr. Richard Draycott, aſſiſtant clerk to Mr. C. Latham, attorney. He was a young man much reſpected; and, being one of the Volunteer Infantry of that place, was buried with military honours on the 19th.

17. Savill Green, eſq. a partner in the houſe of Meſſieurs Hartley, Green, and Co. at the Pottery, near Leeds, co. York.

At York, after a long and tedious illneſs, Thomas Oldfield, eſq. one of the partners in the banking-houſe of Meſſieurs Wilſon, Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Co.; a captain in the York Volunteer Corps, and poſt-maſter of that city.

18. At Fletcher-gate, Nottingham, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. William Hague, formerly a baker.

At Blymhill, co. Stafford, in his 27th year, the Rev. H. Dickenſon, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and curate of Church Eaton.

Aged 27, Mrs. Green, of Blackwall.

19. Aged 34, Mr. Joſeph Blundell, of St. John's lane, Clerkenwell.

In York-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the only ſon of Lord Lovaine.

20. At Bridgenorth, co. Salop, aged 78, the wife of Thomas Haſlewood, eſq.

In

In Saffron-ſtreet, Saffron-hill, Martha Winter, who cut her throat with her huſband's razor. Thoſe who appeared to give their evidence before the Coroner's Jury could ſay no more than that the deceaſed and her huſband lived in the utmoſt harmony. She had borne him two children, one of whom was about two years of age, and the other only ſeven weeks. It appeared, that the man in whoſe houſe they lived owed ſome rent; and the deceaſed dreaded that their effects would be ſeized upon, as ſhe appeared to be very uneaſy about it the preceding day. On the morning of the melancholy cataſtrophe, before her huſband went out, at half paſt ſix, ſhe got up, and put on her petticoat, tied her neck-kerchief, then kiſſed him, and ſaid "God bleſs you! God bleſs you! I know we'll not be left a bed to ſleep on." The huſband anſwered, "Make yourſelf eaſy; we ſhall fare as well as the other lodgers." He then went to work, and, at his return to breakfaſt, about half paſt eight, found her ſtretched on the floor, quite dead.

21. At Hopwell-hall, co. Derby, in a very advanced age, univerſally reſpected, Thomas Pares, eſq.; of whom we hope to furniſh ſome memoirs in our next..

22. In London, after a ſhort illneſs, Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterley, in Derbyſhire.

25. At his houſe in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, co. Middleſex, in his 65th year, John Smith Budgen, eſq. He had been for ſome years afflicted with a variety of diſorders, gout, dropſy, aſthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. A few months ago he had an apoplectic fit, and it was for ſome time doubtful whether he was alive; but he recovered, and was apparently better than he had been before. On the 23d he came to town; appeared in very good ſpirits; and, on his return, ſaid he thought himſelf better for his journey. Early in the morning of the 25th a ſecond fit carried him off. Unfortunately, his ſervant was not in his room at the time; and the zeal of the pariſh-officers induced them to ſend for the coroner; a diſtreſſing ceremony for his family, which could never have been leſs neceſſary than on this occaſion. There was not, and could not be, the ſmalleſt heſitation in the verdict. Till very lately he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good ſenſe enſured him a ready attention. He has left one ſon, a captain in the Surrey Militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father poſſeſſed a good eſtate in Surrey; and was invited to repreſent that county in 1751, on the death of Ld. Baltimore, and again at the general election 1754.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 30, to May 28, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between		
Males	957	1840	Males	755	1525	2 and 5	184	50 and 60	136
Females	883		Females	770		5 and 10	76	60 and 70	104
						10 and 20	42	70 and 80	61
Whereof have died under 2 years old 448						20 and 30	126	80 and 90	32
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.						30 and 40	156	90 and 100	5
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.						40 and 50	155	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 27:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s. 0d.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, May 11 to May 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 16,003 Sacks. Average 79s. 2d. 0s. 0d.½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 18, 43s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 22, 1805, is 51s. 4d.½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s. to 5l.	6s.	Kent Pockets	5l.	0s. to 5l.	8s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l.	16s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l.	0s. to 5l.	10s.
Eſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l.	18s.	Farnham Ditto	6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	3s. 0d. to 4l.	16s. 0d.	Average 3l. 19s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	8s. 6d. to 3l.	0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 14s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	13s. 0d. to 4l.	10s. 0d.	Average 4l. 2s. 6d.
Clover	4l.	4s. 0d. to 5l.	5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	8s. 0d. to 3l.	0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 14s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Pork	4s.	0d. to 5s.	4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Lamb	6s.	0d. to 7s.	0d.
Veal	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Beaſts, about 2000. Sheep 14,500.			

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 11d. Clare Market 3s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	—	57¼	58½	74⅞	88⅞	—	16½	2⅛	180	1 a 2d	3p	62¼	—	—	3¼ a 3p	—	shut	18 19 0	Full Money
30	172½	57⅜	58½	74⅞	89½	—	16½	2⅛	179	2d	1p	—	—	—	3 a 2½p	84⅞	shut	18 19 0	Full Money
1	—	57⅜	58½	—	89⅝	—	—	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	3p	—	shut	19 0 0	Full Money
2	172½	57⅜	58½	74⅛	89⅜	97⅛	16½	—	—	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	62⅛	—	57⅞	2½p	84½	shut	19 0 0	Full Money
3	172½	57	58	74	89⅜	97⅛	16½	—	178¾	1 a 2d	Par 2p	—	56¾	—	2½p	85	56¼	19 0 0	Full Money
4	—	57⅛	58	73⅞	89⅜	97¼	16⅝	—	—	1 a 2d	Par	—	—	—	2½p	—	—	19 0 0	Full Money
5	Sunday																		
6	172½	57⅜	58⅛	74	89½	97¼	16½	2¾	181	1d	1p	—	—	—	2½p	—	56½	19 0 0	Full Money
7	—	57⅜	58¼	73⅞	89½	—	16½	—	182	1 a 2d	2p	—	—	57¼	3p	85	56⅞	19 0 0	Full Money
8	172½	57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	89½	97¼	16½	2⅜	182	1 a 2d	Par	62¼	—	—	2½p	85	56½	19 0 0	Full Money
9	172	57⅛	57⅞	74	90	98	16½	—	181¼	1 a 2d	1d	—	—	—	2½p	—	—	19 0 0	Full Money
10	171½	57½	58⅛	73½	90	98	16½	2¼	180½	1 a 2d	1p 1d	—	57¼	—	2½p	—	56½	19 0 0	Full Money
11	171½	57⅛	58	73½	89¼	—	16½	2¼	—	1 a 2d	Par	—	—	—	2½p	—	56⅜	19 0 0	Full Money
12	Sunday																		
13	171½	57¼	58⅛	73½	89⅞	—	16¼	2⅛	181¼	1 a 2d	1p	—	—	—	2½p	—	—	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
14	171¾	57½	58	73⅝	90½	98½	16½	2⅛	182	1 a 2d	1d	62½	—	—	2½p	85⅛	—	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
15	—	57¼	58⅛	73½	89⅝	98½	16½	2¼	181¼	1 a 2d	Par	—	—	—	2½p	—	56⅜	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
16	172	57⅜	58¼	73½	90⅛	98⅛	16½	—	182	1 a 2d	1d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	56½	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
17	—	57½	58⅜	73½	—	—	—	—	183	1 a 2d	1d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	—	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
18	—	57⅜	58⅛	73⅜	90⅛	98⅛	16½	2⅛	—	1 a 2d	1d Par	—	—	—	3p	—	—	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
19	Sunday																		
20	172¾	57½	58⅛	73⅝	90⅛	98	16⅝	—	—	1 a 2d	1d Par	62¼	—	—	3p	—	—	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
21	172¼	57⅜	58⅛	74	90⅜	97½	16⅝	—	182½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	—	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
22	173	57½	58⅛	73⅞	90⅞	—	16⅝	—	183½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	56¾	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
23	171¾	57⅜	58⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	2d	1 a 2d	—	—	—	3p	—	—	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
24	172	57⅜	58½	74	90½	97½	16⅝	—	182	1d	2d Par	63¼	57⅛	58⅜	3p	—	56⅞	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
25	171⅞	57⅜	58½	74⅛	90½	—	16⅝	2¼	183½	1 a 2d	1d	—	—	—	3p	85	57	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife.
26	Sunday																		
27	172⅛	57⅝	58⅜	74⅛	90⅜	—	16⅝	—	—	1d	2d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	56⅞	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife.
28	172	57½	58½	74⅛	90⅝	—	16⅝	2⅛	182	—	1d	63	—	—	3¼p	—	57	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife.

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.